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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII .-- NO. 45. REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

THE FEDERAL UNION.

Entracts from an Oration of Rev. Charles W Tham, of Salem, delivered before the New England ety in the city of New-York, on the 22d of De-

The Constitution of the United States of Amer-The Constitution of the other States of Africa, the greatest production of associated human wisdom, the most beneficent plan ever contrived for the government of men in bodies politic, affords, if we will be true to it, the means by which gradmith,—and far better would it be if it were left to be done,—the whole continent may cloded within the protection and shelter of appire of liberty and order. The organiza-State Governments, wit in certain convemits, for local purposes of legislation and poses in which there is a general interest, an which, I most assuredly believe, will be no work more favorably the wider the re-yeer which it is extended. As the system nce, and the want of prop ununication between remote memb Confederacy, the only real difficulties that tened to be insurmountable, are already great-faced, and almost absolutely obliterated by

States tates have now continued in the Revolutionary War, when occupying a v strip of the continent along the Atlantic low they stretch their legislative and exeon to the Pacific. When their ers were few, and the limits of the country reconstructed, a disaffected section might tain the project of withdrawing from the as to forbid the idea. For half a cenles, whether extension of territory would not sken the hands of the Union. It is high time from it forever. There is not a State, a co-nty, n, a town, or a village in the nation, in which, propular sentiment were tested, allegiance to Form would not be found prevalent and ine-

The only source from which alienation to the I'men is to be apprehended, is on the part of those ons who feel themselves implicated in object-able institutions maintained and cherished i A certain description of ignorm t and insolent foreigners, not understanding our beautiful Federal system, are doing what the to inflame this feeling. On this point I wish Telose, to draw a lesson of warning from an of our fathers. They were deluded by this e idea. A Confederation was a favorite object aturally in the train of associations attached to er vision of a boundless empire of freedom and with efficacy by the apprehension that its mem bers would be implicated in the peculiarities of each other. For this reason Rhode Island was excluded, and until the period of the Revolution, the plan of a Confederation was never made agreenble all the Colonies. If it had been otherwise—if awing to each the care of its local concerns, from he beginning, the several Colonies had sustained confederated council, for the consideration and amotion of the general good, no human intelli-ace can calculate the effects upon the course o Perhaps, essential independence would red without bloodshed, or any of isastrous economical and moral effects of a

But, however that might have been, we are liverves us from intestine war, and con go out from it because it includes conditions and nons which we do not fancy, let us rejoice opens wide its arms to gather into its peace-land under its remedial influences, all who val sovereignty, enact barbarous laws, and chertitutions, if we appreciated all flowing from the Union, and e salutary effects flowing from the stones, extend it over all, even the most overned and benighted races of the earth. Withtentering upon an enumeration of the beneficom it includes, it answers my present purpose ed and garrisoned towns, the iniquities that mark he horders of contigues and unfriendly nations. ad all the curses that follow in the train of rialand warring States, we have multiplied incalcuin o canding arm s is the first step in the elev tim of a people, as d it me st be taken before any real gress can be made. The permanent military eganization of a large proportion of the popula ordinary avo e last resort, and the strong defence of modern despotism. It is the contrivance, by which kings turn the physical power of the peo-

engainst the people themselves. The relief from a standing army, which we are enoying in this country, is itself a blessing greater han was ever vouchsafed to a people before. To recrate it fully one must travel in other counties. The mil tary forces thought necess during peace the basis upon which in the event of a foreign war, the strength of the nation might be belligerent purposes, are at this mofound able to stand without their aid. Northern States, and, indeed, over nearly the en-tire surfa e of the Republic, there are not at the present time more troops, of the regular army, all fold, than are permanently stationed in every third-rate city of Europe. If there are persons among is, so outraged at the existence of an institution that holds in bondage a portion of the colored race in some quarters of the Confederacy, as to counteidea of a separation of the States, let in consider that while such a result would not all probability reduce the evil, upon which their ights have become so painfully concentrated, onal enslavement of thousands and tens of thousands of the white population, in the form of es bristling alo multiplying fragments of the Union, and preying upon the resources, the morals and the liberties of all the rest.

My last exhortation to the sons of New England, IL IS TO BE FAITHFUL FOR EVER TO THE FED taxt Unix. While they exercise, according to their several convictions, their political rights in opposing all partial and sectional legislation, resting the extension, by the national authority, of anti-republican institutions, and discountenancing Mininistered, let them rejoice in the assurance that over whatever extent of territory and from whatever other motives of policy the Confederacy is suggested. daries the arts of Peac th are their arts, and which were the arts their fathers, will have an opportunity, such as has never been secured before, to prevail over all own horses. Thirdly, whether it would be advisaer arts. If, impelled by the enterprise which their traffic and contract, as is usual at home, and lastly, to add any say. I intended to have alluded to his funeral, in



THE LIBERATOR.

WEST INDIA APPRENTICESHIP. NO. XIII.

3 o'clock-night. I cannot sleep, so I may as

master's pig. The complainant stated, that he yes-

terday sent the defendant Jupiter to Bridgetown, to

bring home to him a nice young pig of a very par-

ticular breed, which he had lately been made a pres-

ent of by a lady, who was fond of breeding pigs;

that the moment the rascally defendant got the pig

own statement, Sir,' said I, 'I consider the man, in

point of law, has been guilty of a breach of trust-

because, when a person gets property of any sort into

his possession in trust for another, and that he is

make of it is a breach of trust.' . Why, your Wor-

ship,' said complainant, ' he positively stole my pig.'

That I deny,' said I, ' as you yourself admit, he got

the pig into his possession in a lawful way, he can-

not be convicted of theft.' All this the complain-

ant was very unwilling to admit. I then put Jupiter

ing of special magistrates, to attend him at the Gov-

ernment house, on the subject of Police, and the ne-

cessity of increasing their numbers, and adopting an

establishment. We sat with the Governor in con-

sultation for nearly six hours, when each magistrate

gave his opinion separately, upon each point brought

by the Governor under our consideration -the

nedy, and Captain Hutchinson, who delivered their

dishonest enough to break that trust, all you can special gentlemen all declared they had no time to

their public ones.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUT COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1847.

ingenious industry, the conquests of our armies, or other useful suggestions which may strike us. A open the way for cultivation and civilization to advance into the remotest regions of the West, or said:— All that remains to be done before we seppursue their avocations in any quarter of the Union, however inconsistent with their views its peculiar institutions may be, if they carry their household arate, is to appoint your Committee and select your Chairman; then rising from his seat and looking with one of his kind smiles at me, said :- Gentlegods with them, all others will gradually be converted to their principles and imbued with their spirit. If the sons of New England rear the one in Major Colthurst, who has given us so much spirit. If the sons of New England rear the school-house and the church wherever they select their homes, if they preserve the reliance upon their own individual energies, the love of kn wledge, the trust in Providence, the spirit of patriotic faith and hope, which made its most barren regions blossom and become fruitful around their fathers, then will the glorious vision of those fathers be realized, and the Continent rejoice, in all its latitudes and from sea to sea, in the blessings of freedom and education, of peace and prosperity. tain Hamilton, Mr. Garroway, and myself as Chairof freedom and education, of peace and prosperity, man. When the Governor returned into the room, he expressed his suspicion at what had been done, and said :- 'I am convinced, your report, gentlemen of the Committee, will be well, effectually and

speedily drawn up, and do credit to the intelligent members composing it.' Extracts from the Journal of Major John B. Colt.

Hühr, while acting under the appointment of the British Government as a Special Magistrale in Barbadoes, d ring the memorable experiment of negro apprenticeship in the West Indies.

During my statement on the subject of Police, I read the private memorandum I made in my own Journal, nearly 12 months ago, to the Governor and specials present. This memorandum seemed to surprise them all, as well as amuse them; the Governorise them all, as well as amuse them; During my statement on the subject of Police, I read the private memorandum I made in my own prise them all, as well as amuse them; the Governor, particularly, who laughing, said :- ' And do you well write or read. While I think of it, an appren- really keep a private Journal, Major.' 1 do, Sir, tice was brought before me to-day for stealing his said 1; And I should consider myself a good-fornothing fellow, if I did not note down any occurrence of consequence, connected with the great experiment now making, to blot out and forever that damning curse-Slavery-from British honor and character as a Christian nation.' Now, gentleman, said Sir Evan, 'do any of you keep your private into his possession, he stole the animal. 'From your Journals?' This was said in a way the most play ful, at the same time it could be easily seen, that he was both pleased and surprised at my having done so and still more when I informed him that more than

> LETTER FROM RICHARD ALLEN. BROOKTOWN, (near Dublin,) 3d of 10th month, 1847.

half my Journal was written after midnight. The

write private Journals, so occupied were they with

on his defence, who said :- Massa, Massa, me no My DEAR GARRISON : teal pig-'twas only a very little pig-me get it from The late numbers of the Liberator, which have Nussey de lady-me tie the little ting wid a little reached us, tell cheeringly of the onward progress string, to his little leg, and he walk out before me of the cause. The tour undertaken by thee and very well, to go home to Massa-but Massa, Massa, Frederick Douglass, and with which you were prone come to my own house, dat was in de way, where ceeding so satisfactorily, will tell well. Again I was my own little pig-de poor little fellow was must repeat my conviction, that the days of Slavery very hungry, and when he see me he cry out to me, are numbered, and that every vigorous assault dicause he was hungry-so I take Massa pig back to rected against it, no matter how met, must ultimatede town, and I did sell him for two dollars-den I ly tell powerfully against the giant for.

buy something to eat for my own little pig, and Amongst us, the voice of O'Connell is hushed, and something to eat for myself, because I was very hunexpediency,- hampered as he doubtless often 'There,' said I to the complainant, 'is the whole his associates, in whom the true spirit burnt not as story for you Sir; it is just as I supposed from your it did in his breast, he never heard the awakening own statement, a breach of trust, and for which I call in vain. Again and again did he respond to the certainly will punish the defendant severely.' The call of our valiant coadjutor, James Haughton, and above was the man's desence verbatim, as taken of our Committee, to hurl his powerful missiles at down in my office notes at the time, and I really the tyrant; and for my self, I can say that I never think Jupiter did not suppose he had done anything asked (I never had to solicit) his aid in vain. Yes! exceedingly wrong, by disposing of his master's pig I can bear an honorable testimony to the memory as he did. I however undeceived him in that par- of O'Connell! Faults he had, and great ones, too; ticular, by sending him to hard labor on the public he looked too much at things through the mist, and pads for ten days, with a severe lecture upon the perverted haze of politics and political expediency; disgraceful act he had committed and been convict- but touch the chords of the inner man,-ask his asamounts to conviction; and often when really innoamounts to conviction; and often when really inno-When this was Repeal,-that darling object of his devotions, and palpable, I always felt it my duty to interfere, and prevent them from injuring their own case. Our diency of conciliating the lords of Republicanism, and aspiring after gentility amongst those above them, prevail widely, and act most injuriously inquire why these things are so, we are told, and, against the parch of improvement. palpable, I always felt it my duty to interfere, and neither the gold of your slaveholders, nor the expeposition, when one thinks of it, is one of great lat- weighed as a feather in checking the burst of hateitude. A special magistrate is Judge, Jury, and advo- ful indignation; and suffer Repeal as it might, he

cate for both parties, from whose decisions there is would make no compromise with Slavery. no appeal except to Governor and Council.

I shall never forget the remarkable night I shall never forget the remarkable night on which 11 o'clock-night. This has been rather a busy the British House of Commons declared that the day. The Governor having called a general meet- apprenticeship-that worse infliction than Slaveryshould cease in our West India Colonies. The success was so unexpected—the ministry felt so strong the abolitionists knew there were such powerful entirely different system generally, respecting the odds against them, that our success and the defeat of the Government, came like a thunder-clap on both. So little did we believe that the debate would have ended so soon, -so little idea had we that the ministry would have cut short their certain triumph, youngest first, and so on. It was curious to observe (as every one believed it would be,) that James H. the strange mixture of opinious expressed by some Webb and b had almost to be forced from the stranof these gentlemen, particularly by the naval offi- gers' gallery, so fearful were we of losing our good cers-Captains Hamilton, Hough, and Lieut. Ken- places. In a few minutes after our expulsion, we heard cheers within the house, and on eagerly pressthoughts upon the subject with a confidence which ing forward to learn what the unaccountable burst made the Governor stare, and sit uneasy in his chair. meant, one of the first objects was O'Connell, When those gentlemen had done, Sir Evan, turning forcing his portly frame from amongst the crowd of to me with one of his beautiful smiles, said, 'now, members, his hat crushed into twenty shapes, and Major Colthurst, be so good as to give us the benefit he cheering at the top of his voice, and announcing of your experience as a magistrate in the old country for so many years; you are, I am convinced, And when we hastily adjourned to our Hall of meetaware of the defects in the police establishment in ing, which was close to the House, to neknowledge this Colony, and I know of nobody whose opinion with fervent gratitude the triumph of our cause, ought to have greater weight upon the present occa- where we were soon made acquainted with the sion; therefore, I beg, let us have all the information amazement of the ministry; that they were still dein your power to give, for in truth none of us seem termined to oppose the abolition of the odious systo know anything of the practical details so neces- tem, O'Connell, though at that time a determined sary, in the formation, training and duties of an ef- supporter of the ministry, at once exclaimed to this fective police force.' Having long expected that purport,- Perish the ministry; I will not support some such proposition would be made by the Gov. the government which opposes righteousness! ernor, I took care to prepare myself for the occasion, matter how my country may suffer !'

and furnished myself with both the English and Irish How strongly does the recollection of the cordial Police Bills, as well as the police regulations in both reception be always gave me, no matter how presscountries. I then entered into the whole subject, ing his avocations, when I called on him to suggest and contrasted the perfections, or the reverse, of each what occurred to me as valuable in forwarding those with the other; finally proving that the system in just causes, in which he felt interested. Never did Barbadoes was so defective, and open to such com- I meet with a rebuff! Is it then any wonder, my plete jobbing, that it was impossible ever to expect friend, that I should feel warmly towards O'Connell that a force worth a penny could ever be formed .- that with all his faults, I should love the memory of After speaking and explaining for nearly an hour, it this great man? Yes, and could almost weep over was arranged by the Governor, that a Committee of his failings; but ' take him all in all, when shall we three of our body should be formed, to go through see his like again!' I deeply feel that thou, who so the whole subject and draw up a report for his fur- strongly reprobated his stern and violent language ther information. This report was to embrace the against his opponents, did not appreciate that burnfollowing points:-First, to contrast the duties re-quired of the existing force under the present Police which inflamed his breast. But few, I apprehend, Bill, with their power of performing them. Second- had realized more of what Ireland is, and ought to ly, to consider whether it would not be advisable, be, than he, her just champion, did. For truly, when that the horses of the mounted men should be pur- I have looked a little into the page of history, my chased by the public, as well as fed by the public, at heart has been little short of the acknowledgment, the same time stating what reduction should reason- that he was justified in his strongest language diably be made from the pay of those mounted men, rected against such grievous and lengthened so relieved from the purchase and feeding of their

wrongs. Thus I have rambled on, when I only thought of ble that clothing should be in future furnished by writing a few lines; and yet, I have a little more to

my letter written soon after it took place, and when the impressions respecting it were fresh in my mind. Many were disappointed,-they thought it sh

We are but just returned from a pretty lengthened with the cand may understand us with the cand may understand us, we would say, that insamuch as a slave is defined by the slave code to be one who is deemed, taken, reputed and adjudged to be chattened to be considered to the bands of his master oppressor, and that the candid may understand ourselves, and the candid may understand ourselves and the cand our poor suffering countrymen. 'Tis true the har-vest of this year is abundant; but there potatoes, judges a fellow being to be his property, and revest of this year is abundant; but there potatoes, gards him or her as such, thereby subjecting him the poor man's main-stay, are comparatively hardly or her to all the vicissitudes incident to property. the poor man's main-stay, are comparatively narray to be met with, and are completely absolute as food for the poor. It is idle to conceal the fact, that in many parts of the country, sufferings as keen and troublesome as the past, are at hand. The 'Conactere' system, viz:—the means by which the poor rejection of the captor, but he does not regard that man as his property. The captive thus ransomed is not a slave; nor is the ransomer a slaveholder, though the right of the captor, such cre' system, viz:—the means by which the poor man raised his potatoes, though at a miserably dear rate, is at an end, and thousands have now literally мотния.

Sothing.

It is my conviction, that we shall have to look to it is my conviction, that we shall have to look to ovoluntarily sustaining such a relation to him, as

you for food largely this year, also; for, abundant as the grain crop is, it will not supply the place of potatoes,—that most abundant of crops. As far as I can at all judge, the disease may be said to have distinct the Creator never designed man for an article of appeared; in Ireland, if I were to hazard an opinion, I should say that potatoes this year are unusually hotl: from his revealed word, and from the consti-I should say that potatoes this year are unusually I should say that potatoes this year are unusually sound and good in most districts. But how can I convey the painful feelings with which I looked on the tens of thousands of waste acres, through which we passed, while the people, living around in their unthatched hovels, were crying for bread. Truly, it eems as if we lived almost under a curse, -as if we

seems as if we lived almost under a curse,—as if we had all the evils of a state of feudalism without its advantages.

Again and again we travelled for many miles, meeting nothing but cabins and wretchedness, over wide wastes of rich, though boggy land, until we neared some fine domain and portly mansion, which, are some fine domain and portly mansion, which, are would find belonged to Lord—a wived of the advantages that may arise four the sources of the advantages that may arise four the sources of the advantages that may arise four the sources of the advantages that may arise four the sources of the advantages that may arise four the sources of the advantages that may arise four the sources of the advantages that may arise four the sources. neared some fine domain and portly mansion, which, on inquiry, we would find belonged to Lord—, Sir—, but that he will be taked that the property was embarrassed, too, and in the hands of a receiver, &c., &c. Such is the state of Ireland, the land held largely by men—embarrassed,—non-residents,—who look on their Irish estates as a matter of secondary consideration, but of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can, out of which they must get all the money they can. by famine, by an utter want of sympathy towards them, from those who ought to be their protectors, them, from those who ought to be their protectors, and such its lated, not only with impunity, but often with a reoverty amongst the lower classes, -of carelessness trifling pretexts; and we see moral and in

the country. The land must be loosed from the iron monopoly which enthralls it, and then things must rapidly improve.

Farewell; kind regards to thee, friend of my home.

Sincerely thine,

We ask, then, can that system be right, under any circumstances, from which such enormities may, and do, continually result? We pronounce traffic in intoxicating drinks sinful, because mischief does often, though perhaps not necessarily, result from it, and on the same principle, we pro-

F. S.—We are rejoiced to hear of H. C. Wright a afe arrival. We often talk of him. He will long will, result from it? live in our recollection. Do the Hutchingons think their Irish friends forget them? If they do they are flagrant violation of the most sacred rights of man, greatly mistaken; their visit seems but as yesterday; a daring usurpation of the perogatives of the Deity, we very often talk of the pleasant hours spent in a destroyer of knowled, e, virtue, and piety, and a their society.

ly as a great sin, in the sight of a holy God, but in THE SIXTY-SIX SLAVES AT WEST HARWIOH. it as the sum of all villanies. Having noticed a communication in the Liberator, 3. The moral character of slaveholders. of Oct. 15th, from friend Jonathan Walker, in re-gard to the 66 emancipated Slaves and Capt. Wix-the inquiry is started, who is the sinner? The on, in which he has made a wrong statement about first dictate of common sense would answer, that meeting being called on account of the emanciputed slaves (though unintentional,) as he says he ceive of but two considerations, that could secure was so informed by Capt. Wixon's neighbors and one of the slaves. Capt. Wixon on his passage from James River to Boston arrived here on Saturday, and on First-day a few of the friends of the That he may be ignorant, we admit, and so were slaves went on board the vessel to see them; and being made acquainted with their destitute condition, concluded to collect something for them. It being atormy the most of the day, on Monday, they had but little time to collect, but improving what time to hold his slaves, and regard them as his properthey had, they collected in provisions, clothing and money, perhaps less than twenty dollars and carried it on board. The vessel sailed early on Tuesday ble for a Daniel to worship his God, notwithstand-

The very good old blue whig State of Connect the tast just voted on the question of extending the ight of suffrage to colored men, and it has resulted nearly three to one against such extension of suf-

We are aware that in coming to such a conclusion, we may differ from many, whom as men and Christians we highly esteem, and whom we esteem This is so: the more is the pity. New York and Christians we highly esteem, and whom you not the less, because of their entertaining opinions of universal suffrage. The black and colored population of these States are far from being the least intelligent part of the sovereign people.'-Kennebec Journal.

which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub lican, (!!) America every year.

IPAll men are born free and equal-with cen ain natural essential and unalienable rights-among

I Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation. Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men-tealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as; sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty. The existing Constitution of the United States is

a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER

WHOLE NO. 878.

nest men, embrace it, and if it be a truth affecting the interests of religion and humanity, we must as Christians, express and defend it, however un welcome it may be to us, or however unpleasant the position in which it may place us, in reference to some of our brethren. Entertaining such sentiments and views on this subject, we would recommend to the Conference the adoption of the follow-

From the Zion's Herald

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE-REPORT

ON SLAVERY.

We ask, then, can that system be right, under

Regarding this system then (as we do) as

fruitful source of the most loathsome and heaven-

defying crimes, we do, and must regard it, not on-

ing the edict of the king; nor was it impor

must, therefore, regard every person who ho treats, and regards a fellow being as his chattel

treats, and regards a fellow being as his chattel, or voluntarily sustains such a relation to him, as to render him liable to the vicissitudes incident to

property, as guilty, in the sight of God, of a hein-ous crime, which, if not repented of, is sufficient to exclude him from the kingdom of grace and glory; and we cannot, therefore, regard such a person as a proper subject of church membership

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That slaveholding, as above defined, being, in itself, and necessarily, sinful, and it being clearly shown, by the instances of emancipation that have occurred, that emancipation in any State in this Union is practicable, and being fully convinced that ignorance in regard to the moral character of slaveholding, if it exist at the present day, is avoidable; therefore we cannot recognize or fellowship as a Christian, any person who is guilty of this sin; nor can we acknowledge, as a sister church, any organization that clearly permits or sanctions this sin in its members.

2. '1 hat, believing slavery to be the great sin of

2. That, believing slavery to be the great sin of this nation, and that much of the responsibility of its continuance rests upon the Churches of this land, we regard it as a most solemn duty, to use our influence and exertions, as Christian ministers, as philianthropists, and as citizens, to exterminate this sin, from the church and from the nation.

3. That in reviewing the past history of the anti-slavery enterprise, though we see some things, which, so far as we can dissern, we could wish to have been otherwise, yet in the leading doctrines and measures of the friends of this cause, we recognize the guiding hand of infinite wisdom, and in the results that have followed those measures, we recognize the guiding hand of infinite wisdom, and in results that have followed those measures, we recognize the approval of Heaven; and we would there-

mize the approval of Heaven; and we would therefrom take encouragement to persevere in this work, until every fetter shall fall from the limbs of our brethren, and all the oppressed go free.

Finally, your committee unanimously recommend that this Conference concur in the resolutions from the Eric Conference. I. R. THAYER, Chairman, Lynn. Mass., May 3. Lynn, Mass., May 3.

Captain Philip Kearney, who lost an arm at Churubusco, is a nephew of General Kearney, and a native of New-York. His private income is \$30,000 per annum, and, like General Taylor, he follows the wars for the love of the thing.—Boston Journal.

We have always supposed that the officers of the army, and most of the private soldiers, 'follow the war for the love of the thing,' but we do not recollect that we have ever before seen the fact acknowledged. It is a frank and candid acthe miserable apologies that obtain currency in nine tenths of the public journals of the country. Gen. Taylor has been represented as a paragon of patriotism. In his letter to Mr. Clay, announcing the death of Col. Clay, he condemned the war as unjust and cruel; and when it has been said that, with such a view of it, he ought, as an honest man, to resign his commission, the reply has been,—a conseentious conviction of duty forbids his resignation. The truth is out at last. General Taylor follows the war for the love of the thing. When a man follows the trade of robber and a for the love of it, if he should happen to lose an arm or even his head, we do not see that there is

much cause to awaken the public sympathy — Comtion of the Boston Journal, that 'Gen. Taylor foltion of the Boston Journal, that 'Gen. Taylor fol-lows the war for the love of the thing,' and pours out its seven vials of wrath upon us for receiving with thanks a 'loose observation of one of our con-temporaries.' The question in dispute between the Mirror and the Journal we leave entirely to their respective editors, to be adjusted as they may deem expedient. But we have a word for the Mirror, in regard to ourself. It says, 'The Cour-rier knows that Gen. Taylor is not case of the rier knows that Gen. Taylor is not one of those human butchers who follow the trade of war from a brutal love for its excitements.' Now we are not a little reluctant to contradict so respectable a con-temporary as the editor of the New-York Mirror; but he pushes us hard, and truth and honesty com-pel us to declare that we do believe that Gen. Taylor is one of those human butchers who folcitements ; or, what is worse, from a love of the money which he gets for his services—the price of human blood. So far from knowing that this is not his character, we never heard anything of him that could, in the least degree, weaken this im-

HUMANITY A PENAL OFFENCE.—We have frequent evidence that it is a felony in the South for man to keep a humane heart in his bosom and act out its promptings. The slaveholders ought to indict the Author of the Human Soul for placing kindly sympathies within that soul, if it is a crime to exercise them. What think you of a system which punishes the noblest deeds of li ame, and encourages vice as a virtue?-Penn. Freeman

Abduction of Staves.—A man named James L. Andrews was tried in Berryville (Va.) on Monday last, for enticing slaves away from their owners. The evidence was pretty positive, and he was remanded to the Clarke County Jail to await trial before the Superior Court. For months past the people in Clarke have been alive with excitement on account of the large number of slaves that were constantly running away, and great vigilance has been exercised in order to discover the source of their trouble and vexation. Suspicion] was fixed upon Andrews, and his movements closely watched. -Virginia Free Press.

CUBAN BLOOD HOUNDS.

Last year, about this time, the Beaver Argus, a Whig paper, in an article about Gen. Taylor, made the following assertion:—

'He (Gen. Taylor) is also the man who re-

nmended THE CUBAN BLOOD HOUNDS. that were put upon the track of the Indians—and which brought the Loco-Foco party into such bad repute. He is undoubtedly a brave man, but is thought to be not well qualified for the duties and responsibilities that rest upon him as commander-in-chief of the Army of Occupation.'

This was published when Gen. Taylor was not thought of for Presidency. The Argus then had no motive for concealing the truth, but was anxious to hunt up every fact it could against Gen. Taylor in order to make capital against the administration. We may therefore set down the charge about the Cuban blood-hounds, as one resting on good Whig authority.—Washington Patriot.

SEE WHAT WE ARE DOING !- A writer in the Mobile Advertiser, not an enemy to the war, gives the following shocking narrative:

Some scenes that we occasionally witness here would shock the morals of any robber in the States. A few days ago, just at nightfall, a Mexican came running into the hospital, crying most piteously, and making all sorts of gesticulation. We followed him to his house, when a sight, shocking to behold, burst upon us. On the floor was lying a Mexican, pierced in the breast by a ball, from which the blood was rushing forth. Holding his head was his wife and little children. He had been shot by a discharged volunteer, because he refused, for gold, to barter away the virtue of his daughter, a beautiful girl, who stood by, her beautiful hair dishevelled, and great drops of grief coursing down her olive cheeks. 'Some scenes that we occasionally witness here

many hard terms may be applied to us for enter-taining and expressing such opinions; but when the sober investigation of truth clearly conducts us to Kidnapping.—The Cherokee Advocate of the 7th inst, states that two mulatto children were stolen from their mother, in that nation, the week before, by two white men, and carried off to be sold as slaves.

Many were disappointed,—they thought it should have been grander than it was,—that a larger nouber of carriages should have swelled the train. To me there was no disappointment; the people,—the masses,—were assembled to show by their presence the loss they believed they had sustained. I question if Dublin was ever so full as on that day. Certainly there never were so many sincere mourners. There was an order, a decorain, a steadiness, observable everywhere, which was most striking, whether amongst the long line of operatives who swelled the procession, or in the lookers-on, it was alike observable. I could have wished for more simplicity, with less of clerical connection with the whole proceeding, but throughout was apparent a noble testimony on the part of the millions, to the memory of their untiring champion.

Had I time, there are many other incidents connected with O'Conneli, which came under my own observation, I would gladly chronicle; but they must remain in their resting places at least for the present.

ON SLAVERY.

Though, for several years past, at our annual gatherings, we have expressed our views respecting the creation of the care in ghte great evil of American slavery; yet the continual to the content of the cause of humanity and religion, seem to require that we should continue thus to express our sentiments, and bear our testimony in reference to the subsect And we think that the present state of the enterprise, especially, calls upon us to define clearly, and to set forth fully our views and position in regard to those who are guilty of that practice.

1. What we understand by slave-holding, Much of the discussion, and many of the divisions, that have occurred among the friends of the discussion and many of the divisions, that have occurred among the friends of the discussion and many of the divisions, that have occurred among the friends of the discussion and many of the divisions that have occurred among the friends of the discussion and many of the divisions of the time.

nust remain in their resting places at least for the take a decided stand against this great evil, of their bypocritical equivocations. But that we may un-

resent.

We are but just returned from a pretty lengthened derstand ourselves, and that the candid may under-

no matter how. Thou mayest well judge what rank evils must evidently grow out of this system;—that the people, uncared for,—uneducated,—left to follow their own devices,—ground down by low wages, that the most sacred, social ties are broken asunby famine, by an utter want of sympathy towards

against the march of improvement.

I write this more in sorrow than in blame. The the kindness and tender heartedness of some slavepoints are in accordance with the system. But noth-ing amazed me more than the great capabilities of mate results of the system. country. The land must be loosed from the iron

P. S.—We are rejoiced to hear of H. C. Wright's in many other articles; and can we say that slave-

As to Capt Wixson's humane conduct and noble for the three worthies, despite the laws of the deed, I have nothing to say against it, yet he had deed, I have nothing to say against it, yet he had deed, I have nothing to say against it, yet he had nothing to do with the collection. The individuals were Deacon Job Kelly, of the Baptist Church, and Samuel Smith, once a Deacon of the Baptist cipation to every man who would do right. We Church, now a Comeouter. I think if there had been time there could have been much more collect-

West Harwich, Oct. 25th, 1847.

From the Sandwich Observer.

MESSES. EDITORS-I noticed a piece in the Yar mouth Register in relation to the Camp-meeting.
Harwich, the last month. The writer signs him self 'a friend to the Sabbath,' but I doubt if he was on the ground; if he was, how could be have made statements so much at variance with truth? He says that tents were erected for selling all kinds of articles that are usually sold at places of merriment, not excepting s iritous liquors. I was on the ground from Friday morning, until Sunday night, and I saw nothing in the tents but vituals and water, nor did I during the time I was there. As to liquors, I saw none, nor did I see the effect of any—possibly it might have been the case. At to riding, I saw none, only in going to, and from the n ceiling; nor was the meeting disturbed briding, as the writer says. As so the day being violated, it was unusually decorous for such a con-course of people—a remark I heard observed fre-quently. There was no committee to keep order, only a committee of the whole, and so far as my observation extended, I must say, to the praise that large body of people, I never saw less to censure in the like circumstances.

I presume the writer to be an opponent to sur a gathering. Of course he has the right to be but this will not excuse his unfairness and want of correct information; and such writers ought to be alled in question before the bar of the public But I suppose he thought it an unpopular meet and out of the ordinary course, it would d blacken it in the minds of Cape Cod people. says that there is a sect that does not believe in the sacredness of the one day Sabhath. Supposing ere is, it is the same as John Calvin's, Luther's at Mehancthon's. Of course, if that be their be-fi, how have they violated their consciences? But I want to handle this writer without gloves,

for I am a hard-working man and do not ofte wear them. Why is it that we do not hear these wear them. Why is that we do not not hear the ditors and correspondents say anything about our packets sailing, and vessels going to and from them on the Sabbath? Not a lisp about this do we hear nothing violated, oh no! It is popular—it won answer. These writers know very well which side ir bread is buttered. But does that alter viola tions, according to their own showing? the same moral courage to attack a iolation is one case as in the other? But they quail, because they shall be found in opposition to They are not to forget that there are two sides to some questions; and if their strength lies in principles instead of popular opinion, why not and discuss Anti Sabbatarianism not face it? The fact is, they would be there, the public were. For my part, I do dishke the u fairness there is to examine the full views of such as are called violaters of any time called sacred the full views of such shows a man as not open to the perception of truth not error; for as Franklin says that error is y I. SYLVANUS JAGGAR. Centreville, Oct., 1847. harmless where truth is left free to combat

WHAT HAS THE WAR COST US? What has the War cost us? One Hundred and

Twenty Millions of Dollars! \$120,000,000! Is this a great sum? Is it a loss to us? Could we have de any use of it? the interest of \$120,000,000 we might

found a National Gallery, that would rank with the British Museum as the British Museum does with the Cabinet of Pennsylvania College. The famous 'Garden Plants,' founded and en-

dowed at Paris by Richelieu, in the times of Louis the Fourteenth, and which is the greatest in the world, did not cost, from then till now, as much as three months of the Mexican war.
With \$120,000,000 a School-house and Church

might crown every hill-top, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and teachers of knowledge and righteousuess might do their mission of good with or price from any one. \$120,000,000 we

town in our land by railroad; and the Magnetic Telegraph might be made to stretch its magic With \$120,000,000 we might build such a Navy

as the world never saw, and carry on such a con merce as Venice, in her palmiest days, never dreamed of; our flag might float on every our sails whiten every sea, and our name be heard and feared in every harbor between the poles.

With \$120,000,000 we might feed every man, clothe every beggar, and relieve every dis tress, not once only, but always, as long as the population of the globe did not exceed 950,000 Starvation, poverty and famine need never find a footbold on earth

And more, with \$120,000,000 we might give the Bible and tell the tidings of our Holy Faith to every Heathen land, to every Foreign nation, and to

The Government complains that the Post Office account of the low rates of Postage. months' interest of the Mexican war debt to this end, and our people would never hear the word

The Government doles out with a miser's hand and a miser's spirit, trifling, pitiful sums, for har-bors in our Western Rivers and Lakes. Devote two months' interest of the Mexican war debt to this end, and no more petitions for appropriation would come from the people of the West.

This is the way to calculate the cost of the war; and these are not idle fancies. Let no reader be satisfied, until he works, with his pencil, each one of these statements. Figures will verify them all, is our country able to squander money in this wise? Is gold a matter of such little concern, as to be disposed of in this summary manner? What says the Farmer, whose taxed lands help to heap up these hoards of wasted money? What says the nic, whose taxed 'occupation' aids in amass-is squandered treasure? What say the Peoing this squandered treasure? PLE, who pay for it, in their clothes for houses, furniture, and property? Can we afford it? We might be doing good with it, such as no

ountry has ever done.

Is this, then, the much-boasted destiny of our great country-to tax her people, collect and boru immense sum, and spend it in shedding and killing men? Heaven forbid! The war has cost us \$120,000,000, and what have we Respect abroad? Doubtful. Unity No. Fear in Mexico? Doubtful. I we have taught our people t, the glory of War; we have this we have gained: to love the excitement, the glory of War; we have taught them the lesson, that 'might makes right;' we have called into vigorous play the passion a NATION'S NATURE; we have given our people a taste of blood. Enough of this—let us have Peace! By the good which \$120,000,000 can do by the harm it is doing-let us implore our rulers

But the war costs in a way that money cannot count. Who will estimate, by dollars and cents, the cost of the broken limbs, the shattered constitutions, and the legions of crippled soldiers?—North American.

A CASE OF KNIDNAPPING .- Washington, Sept 29, 1847.—A few years ago a gentleman died in Alexandria, possessed of certain slaves, among them two children, who by his will were manumitted. Their mother 'bound them out' to an indi-vidual of t is city, named Thomas, we understand, who transferred them for a consideration to 'soul driver.' Under suspicious circumstances this fellow was lately arrested with the children at Memphis, Tennessee, simultaneously almost with the arrest of Thomas, who is held over it in city to answer. His colleague, with the kidnapped children, it is expected will also be brought forward to answer here at the coming term of the Crimina Court. Neither the laws nor the public opinion of this community will suffer such stealing of free of this community will suffer such stealing of free negroes to go unpunished. Any winking or blink ing at such transactions as this, will only increase the danger to be apprehended from the abolitionists in retaliation.—Cor. Herald.

OF An editor away down east, who served four days on a jury, says he is so full of law that its hard work for him to keep from cheating

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 5, 1847.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY. The Democrats seem to be undergoing a process of rejuvenescence, as well as the Whigs. The and bubbling in a way that is likely to cause toil and trouble to the weird sisters that are dancing and We think they both made a mistake, for their on among the most potent to make it seeth and boil like a pot. This demonstration, and those analo- the State. gous to it in other States, are hopeful ones, inas- But all these things are signs of somewhat yet politic, which the paralytic influences of Blavery bly at hand. Like the sects of Jerusalem, the jarhad kept smothered out of sight, and almost beyond suspicion. We earnestly hope that its premature a formidable front to the common enemy. The re-decrepitude and anticipated old age, may thus be

York, like the atirring of the Whig pool in this sign It had already done this in New Hampshire, State, is caused by the advent of one and the same and has now had the good sense virtually to abanangel. Sick and maimed and halt and blind are the don its absurd and impracticable position, and to masses of both parties, and it is to be hoped that they identify itself with a segment of one of the ruling may be taken up, if they have not strength of them- parties. The Whige of New Hampshire have show selves, and be put into the healing waters of these themselves willing to waive minor differences and new Bethesdas. A lingering self-respect, surviving unite with Mr. Hale and his friends, on the ground all the contaminations of political competition, for- of opposition to slavery and slave-extension. The bade a remnant, at least, of both parties to consent will to the doing of the extremest bidding of Slavery .- Anti Slavery Spirit enough in the Free States to They were content to be bound with the green withes of the concessions of the Constitution, and with the newer cords of the Missouri Compromise and the Texas Annexation; but they could not consent to lay their heads in the lap of their Dalilah and to have their strength shorn off, and they delivered up to the Philistines to grind in an eternal prisonouse. The ills they have they would try and bear, but an indefinite multiplication of them, by means of an indefinite extension of slave territory and slave power, they could away with. This was the guard-

ian spirit that has come to their aid. May they 'Hold the fleet angel fast until it bless them !'

At the Syracuse Convention, the great State Demcratic Convention for nominations, the following resolution was proposed for adoption:-

Resolved, That while the Democracy of New York, represented in this Convention, will adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution and maintain all the reserved rights of the State, they declare—since the crisis has arrived when that questions of the state of the clare—since the crisis has arrived when that questions are since the crisis has arrived when that questions are since the crisis has arrived when that questions are since the crisis has a reserved. which may be hereafter acquired, by any action of the Government of the United States.'

This resolution between the Contest of the United States.'

This resolution being refused a hearing, or at least a discussion, and that in a most insolent and tyrannical manner, this Mass Convention was called to meet at Herkimer, for the purpose of expressing the the Democratic ranks. C. C. Cambreleng, John Saginaw. He could hardly consent to exchange his Van Buren, and D. D. Field, were no cyphers, in present distinguished and influential attitude themselver, and they stood for much more than they expressed, in their own proper persons.

borders of Democracy. The party presses shricked any other office. If they have a mind to fall in and and execrated. The Nestor at Washington implored form a part of his 'tail,' he can have no possible oband exhorted. He could not think that the callers jection. But he must be the fox to whom the brush of the Convention understood how their masters at belongs. And this, unquestionably, is the underthe South would regard this step. He bespoke con. standing between him and those who were active in sideration for those long-suffering confessors, who have been trainpled under foo of the North for so We hope, how many years. And he sets forth the Christian spirit the party shall hereafter call itself by its right name. with which they have submitted to that outrage on It is a little too absord to see the names of Mr. Hale their rights, the Missouri Compromise, by which and Mr. Tuck flourishing in the Liberty Almanac, Slavery is forbidden to be planted when it cannot. (for a coor, or in brease in second on at the Liberty, have all that can feed its growth and make it to expand and burgeon. These were some of his groan- members ! The course pursued by the Third Party ags which could be uttered :-

We firmly believe that these citizens do not com-We firmly believe that these citizens do not com-prehend the spirit which their proceedings must voted for the men, irrespective of party, who were awaken throughout the South. The Southern States willing to pledge themselves to an Anti Slavery ccepted the Missouri compromise in 1820, though course. And by the union of all sorts of people hey felt its acceptance to be a concession of their this way of this king that here done when the they felt its acceptance to be a concession of their equal rights to the new territory under the Constitution. By that compromise and by that concession the South will still abide. They will yield to it. They will sac ifice their strongest scruples to the country. But their country. But further than this, the South-They will never consent to be put under the ban of the confederacy.

He did not believe, to be sure, that the Southern States would settle the territory to be acquired from Mexico, ' with their peculiar population.' On the contrary, he thought the Northern States and foreign emigrants more likely to all it up and obtain the control of it. But, says he in conclusion, the South demands at least the opportunity of selection.'

number of delegates was estimated at from three to four thousand. The rejected resolution was reiter. ated, adopted and proclaimed as 'an inseparable ele- at length, informing them that the Baptists at ment' of the true Democratic Creed. The Convention went further. It declared that the declared determination of no inconsiderable portion of our fellow Democrats at the South, to refuse to go into a General Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, except upon condition that opposition to the extension of Slavery into new territories be abandoned, and to refuse their suffrages to candidates to office who do not concur in such extension, makes it necessary for the Democracy of New-York to declare that, if such determination is persisted in, and becomes general, they will be obliged to adopt a counter declaration, and from your tuner and from the remotes that there were slavery, we should not have come. But knowing from your tuner and from the remotes that there were slavery, we should not have come. But knowing from your tuner and from the remotes that there were slavery. in such extension, makes it necessary for the Deto proclaim their determination to vote for no man, under any circumstances, who does not subscribe to the preceding resolution; and we recommend out fellow Democrats to prepare for such an emergency. If this resolution be carried into effect, it will be English Baptists in your noble and consistent opposition to the great crime of the world, and to expect the most memorable expressions of oninion If this resolution be carried into effect, it will be one of the most memorable expressions of opinion position to the great crime of the world, and to exin our history. If the powerful division of the Democracy of New-York, represented at the Herkimer hilate to stupid and wicked prejudice which exists mocracy of New-York, represented at the Herkimer hilate to stupid and wicked project. Convention, really refuses to vote for an Extension in this country against the colored population.— Candidate, should such an one be set up by the Par We are sure you will not. We confide in ty, (as unquestionably will be done) and acts for fully, that as a denomination, you will ever he Northern interests rather than for partizan supremacy, it will be a dividing wedge of no mean momentum to widen the breach, already opened, between North and South.

The grossly pro-slavery character of the political parties is proved by the necessity which it creates parties is proved by the necessity which it creates for these demonstrations, on the part of the Young of slavery, both in the South and North. I was Whigs of Massachusetts, of the Independent Demonot surprised that I should meet with pro-slav crats of New Hampshire, and the Anti-Extension feelings in the South. But I have heard in Democrats of New-York. They are of necessity pro-slavery, as long as they claim, as parties, a National character. The existence of Slavery in more than half of the States of the Union, and the concentration of all the political power of these States in the hands of a compact and intelligent body of Slaveholders, makes expressing a semblics. But I have nearly in the North, what it will make me blush to publish.—For those who have given utterance to these things, shall have the privilege of defending them before the public. I have seen a few exceptions, where the wicked prejudice against color did not exist. At Oberlin, I was delighted to see colored the public assemblies. Slaveholders, makes compromise an essential element of any National Party. And compromise is, ment of any National Party. And compromise is, necessarily, the triumph of the weaker and the worser part. So it is vain and absurd to expect any sustained and consistent Anti-Slavery action from any party that looks for success in co-operation with

Convention. It merely met to express the sense New-York Democracy in this especial matter. The result of the Schism will probably be the election of the Whig candidates, by the Barnbarners' abcenting themselves from the polls, or voting the Whig ticket, by way of revenge on 'the Hunkers. The Young Democracy of New-York are yet in th infantile state of our own Young Whige, who voted olitical cauldron as well as the other is boiling for Mr. Briggs, after all their reclamations. They abbling in a way that is likely to cause toil and do not, either of them, feel able to go alone as yet. conjuring about them. A spirit may be raised political prospects. The Young Whigs only want-that will not be laid so easily. Of all the in-ed plack to have had the control of Massachusetts. gredients, 'eye of newt and toe of frog,' that have just as the Independent Democrats had of New been stirred into the hell-broth of American partizanship, to make it 'slab and good,' the doings of Democracy of New Hampshire, by throwing away the late Herkimer Mass Convention, called to cen- the scabbard when they drew the sword, placed Mr sure the action of the Syracuse Convention, are Hale in the Senate and Mr. Tuck in the House ; and by the Union of the Whigs will undoubledly carry

much as they indicate a latent vitality in the body to be revealed. A Northern Party is unquestionaring parties at the North will yet unite and present replaced by a new vigor and a restored youth.

This moving of the Democratic waters in New in the Independent Democratic Party, is another Organization, (if it can be said to have had such) e the modus operandi elsewhere. There is create a formidable, if not a pre-dominant, party. All that is needed is men of personal integrity and moral courage to take the lead. We think the emergency will soon arise, if it have not already, to call them forth .- Q.

THE SUICIDE OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

This party held a Convention at Buffalo, on the 20th of October and a day or two thereafter, at which it 'played the Roman fool,' and fell upon its own sword. And, yet, it is hardly correct to say that it played the fool, for it did what, under the circumstances, was the wisest thing it could have done. It merged itself in the Independent Demo eratic party. This it did by the nomination of Mr John P. Hale, the head and incarnation of the Indeendent Democrats. It had done this before in New Hampshire, as we have said elsewhere this week Poor Mr. Birney was thrown overboard to lighten the ship, and if the mariners would do as much by certain other discreditable Jonahs in their company. they would much improve its character and increas

The fact that Mr. Hale consented to submit to this nomination, (for it is hardly to be supposed that he was not consulted before hand,) is evid he understood it to be equivalent to the sinking of the Liberty ' party in his own! His sense of the risense of the Democratic Party of New York, on this diculous is too nice not to be keenly alive to the ridsubject. It was summoned by no mean names in icule of his position as the successor of the Sage of the country for one of such unmittigated absurdity. But, of course, he has no objections to any quanti The movement excited a general alarm in the ty of Birneycrats voting for him for President or for

We hope, however, that it is in the articles tha forbidden to be planted when it cannot. (for a cony, of which the publishers, if it were the men, in New Hampshire, has been virtually that re commended by the American A. S. Society. They it is a little too bad to chronicle ' Scattering

THE REV. DR. BURNS.

We are happy to say that this gentleman, whose mission from the General Baptist Connexion, of England, to the Free Will Baptists of this country, appears to have formed an honorable exception to the too general rule of recreancy to Anti-Slavery, as exemplified by almost every British clergyman that has breathed our tainted air .-Notwithstanding, however, these significant cracks | Early in this month, he attended the meetings of of the driver's whip, the Convention was held. The the F. W. Buptist General Conference, held in Sutton, Vt. Being received with marked demonstrations of respect, he addressed the Conference home demurred about sending a deputation, in answer to an invitation received, until 'they were satisfied that thay were entirely free from all connection with Slavery andslaveholders. The following were a portion of his remarks on this subject. We quote from the Morning Star of Oct. 20th :

'Had we doubted that you were true to the slave, we should not have appeared among you.— Had not your hands been clean from this greatest devoted to the anti-slavery cause, we have cor oughly sound on this subject. ren, go on, and tramble beneath your feet this wick-ed and shameful, and stupid, and infernal prejued and shameful, and stupio, and loop dice. We know that you meet with opposition.—

I have seen the same things. But it is here in the North that I have seen the most shameful pro-slavery spirit. I scorn it. I have almost lost my The Herkimer Convention did not nominate can-didates in opposition to those set up by the Syracuse aside.'

norable to Dr. Burns's characer,-though it would be equivalent to an insult to most sincerely, that the Free Will Denon may be as free from all connection with Slavery and slaveholders as he seems to imagine. At any rate, we hope they will lay his exhortations to heart, and to deserve henceforward the praise he accords to them, whether they are fully entitled to it, now, or not .- Q.

EMIGRATION TO HAITL

Hating the colonization of the Colonization Socity, with a perfect hatred, we have no objection to nization, in the abstract, and really with the own consent' of the emigrants. It is the colonizaat home, that they will fain go abroad, that we detest. | count of their journey, which will appear in the next Emigration, voluntarily and considerately chosen. as t. Mr. Garrison the acknowledgment of the kindness For this reason, we copy the following 'Address, which we find in the Boston Post. If any colored man thinks it for his good to emigrate to Haiti, we say to him, God-speed. But, still, we think his true field is this country .- Q.

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE U. S. OF NORTH AMERICA.

SAINT DOMINGO, July 10, 1847. emigrated to this country in 1824, being now in body assembled, have resolved to offer to our brethren of the United States the brethren of the United States the law of emigration passed by our House of Congress, on the 5th inst passage paid at the rate of \$14 per head; and those who will come with the avowed intention of becoming farmers will have, in addition to the payment of their passage, fifty acres of land, as a donation to them forever, together with the imple-ments of husbandry, and a regular maintenance until they are able to maintain themselves; and they will be entirely exempt from military service as also their offspring, in order that they may at-A very interesting meeting, called by our friends, tend to the agricultural pursuits. We presume that this law can fully be depended on by all who may feel disposed to embrace its offers, as it is founded on necessity. As we have a very healthy climate, and perhaps one of the best soils in the climate, and perhaps one of the best soils in the a generous population, all we stand in in other words. tillers of the ground; in fact, by the aid of for We have a Methodist church in the city of Port Plat : and in Samana, and one in this city, where e worship God according to the dictates of our onsciences, without the least molestation. Our strictly true; and up to the present time we have majority of colored population of more than two-thirds. We expect that many white people will accept this offer, as they seem generally posed for adventure than the colored. However, ve hope that our friends will not let this fine opportunity pass without embracing it.

a vessel engaged to bring out emigrants. She is consigned to the house of Messrs Amar & Co., New York. Persons interested will do well to call on the above gentlemen. Furthermore, should it become a general desire, any mer-chant who would choose to fit out a vessel, for the many as they will land here. If any merchant should like to have a guaranty, they could, by writing to our President on the subject. His name Pedro Santana,' President of the Dominican depublic. It will not be as inconvenient to new corners hereafter as it was with us. We can give them all the necessary information how to con-duct themselves in this country. We remain, dear brethren, yours.

REV. JAMES FALLS, Chairman. Signed in behalf of the meeting

SLAVEHOLDING PIETY AND MORALITY. The Episcopalians are holding their General Con-ention, now, at New York. The most exciting estion before them is as to the restoration of Bish anna, in contradistinction from Brandy Onder donk, his Right Reverend brother of Pennsylvania. to his Episcopate, after his suspension for gross imroprieties towards ladies. It is noticeable that the st strenuous advocates for the purity of the Church, and the loudest declaimers against the restoration, are from the slaveholding and slave-breedng States. Slaveholders, themselves, or the enaragers of slaveholders, by whom the right of e-half the women in their States to their own virtue is denied, they are marvellously tender of the injury to be done to souls, by the restoration of an

But Evangelical piety has always found a congenial soil in those warm latitudes. Witness the following scrap from the N. Y. Evangelist :- Q.

er states that meetings of deep interest have been lately held in Briery church, in Charlotte county, Va., and a number were inquiring for the way of life. Some rejoicing in hope, gave creditable evidence of conversion.

TPThe Plain Dealer, from which the following morceau is taken, is a Third Party paper, published in Cleveland. The remarks upon it are from the True Democrat, Mr. Hamlin's paper .- Q

THE MENAGERIE COMING. Garrison, Douglass and Foster (and we expect Satau' also) are to be here on Saturday next, and ford (Conn.) Courant, of Sept. 27:will ' open' at 7 o'clock in the evening,

ness of this buck-handed, uncalled-for attack, and. Colt, can, at the commencement of an engagement, also the brazen-faced, byenz-like calumniator, as fire a volley of 6,000 balls into an enemy's ranks, he deserved, but we forbear. There is an animal so offensive as to escape molestation. We beg pardon of our readers for disturbing th ir olfactories with the effluvia of so unpleasant and disahe deserved, but we forbear.
so offensive as to escape molestation. We beg pardon of our readers for disturbing th ir olfac-tories with the effluvia of so unpleasant and disagreeable an antagonist. We have said what we have, that our friends may know his character and formidable weapons, and with it a letter from General Research and consequently the said of the said of

FIGHTING PARSON.

e seen it stated that one of the compa nies from Mississippi, at the battle of Buena Vista, was commanded by a Methodist minister. Just before the battle commenced, and whilst the troops were forming, it is said he delivered the following pithy prayer, at the head of his company:—

ny:-'Be with us this day in the couffict, Oh Lord! We are few, and the enemy are many. Be with us as thou wast with Joshua when he went down from Gilgal to Beth-ho-ron and Ajalon, to smite the Amerites. We do not ask thee for the sun and moon to stand still, but grant us plenty of powder, plenty of day-light, and no coward. Take old Rough and Ready under thy special charge.—Amen!—M-a-r-c-h.

THE ADVEST HERALD .- The Rev. Mr. Himes and the cause to which it is devoted, says :-

We have now arranged to carry forward our work with more zeal and efficiency than ever. We shall improve the 'Herald,' and give more matter, by using more small type, and if God permit, shall enlarge it at the commencement of the next volume. We shall so arrange as to apprise our readers of all the important facts in reference to the moral religious, and political state of the world which shall have a bearing on the signs of the speedy coming of the King of kings.

MR. GARRISON'S RETURN

Our readers will be rejoiced to hear of the safe re say so, in any other country than ours. We hope, 21st, in company with Mr. Fuster, and proceeded to Buffalo. There he was joined by Mr. Wright, and proceeded homeward, stopping two days with Mr May, at Syracuse. He arrived at home on Thurs day evening, October 28th.

Mr. Garrison bears the marks of his severe illness

and it will take some time to recruit his strength up to the working point. The readers of the Liberato that he will be restored to them as soon as a prudent regard for his health will permit, We are sure that the impatience of none of ther will wish that moment to be anticipated.

We have a letter from Mr. Wright, giving an ac Liberator. To him we shall leave those details, and and hospitality which he received during his illness, and on his way home. We will only say, on behalf of his friends here, that they look upon those kindnesses as public services of the highest order, and deserving of much more than a private and particu lar gratitude .- Q.

MRETING AT BELENAP STREET CHURCH .- We attended the meeting of colored persons held at this place on Monday evening, Oct. 25th, to receive the Report of their Delegate to the Convention of colored persons and their friends recently held at Troy. This Report had been drawn up, and was read, by Mr. William C. Nell. It was a well arranged and t invites all strangers here to participate in our driving strangers and strangers and driving strangers and strangers are to participate in our driving strangers here to be strangers and driving strangers here to be strangers and driving strangers here to be strangers and driving strangers here to be strangers here to be strangers and driving strangers here to be strangers here to be strangers and driving strangers here to be setting forth the principal topics of discussion, and giving a fair statement of the arguments, pro and con., upon them. We should say more of this excellent report, but we are expecting that portions of it will soon appear in our columns, and our readers will be able to judge of its merits for themselves .- m

THE RAM'S HORN

A very interesting meeting, called by our friends, lower hall of the Tremont Temple. It was very well attended, more than one half of the audience being composed of colored people. The meeting eigners, this might be made a paradisiacal garden. was addressed with great spirit by Henry Watson, We have the full right of the liberty of conscience. William W. Brown, and T. Campbell, all colored men, and all furnishing incontestible evidence of great natural ability, and faithful employment of their talents. Their speeches were noble refutations friends may depend on this information as being of the malicious and vulgar calumnies which by some are still vented against the colored man; as if they feared he would rise above them, if he were not kept down by the restraints of prejudice and tyranny.

Mr. Van Renselear presented the claims of the RAM's HORN to the support of the colored people and their friends. He spoke of his own labors to establish the paper, and keep it affoat; and we were glad to hear that it had won its way to the confidence of the colored people of New-York city. A collection sufficient to defray the expenses of the meeting was taof bringing out emigrants, will be sure to ken up; several new subscribers were obtained by d, including all expenses, for as Mr. V. R., as well as donations in behalf of the paper .- M.

> FREDERICK DOUGLASS has decided to establish himself at Rochester, and to issue his paper from that place instead of Cleveland, as at first arranged. He requests that all letters and papers for him may be sent to Rochester, N. Y.
> N. B.—The Standard, and the Freeman, and all

papers friendly to Mr. Douglass's project, will please

THE BAZAAR! (1) To the friends of the Cause, who wish to help in the decoration of Faneuil Hall for the Bazaar.

ens of barrels full of it will not be too much. It need not be made up into wreaths, as we are promised much help on the floor of the Hall, in preparing and decorating. Only give us the raw material abundance, that we may not be obliged to expend the hard-earned funds of the occasion in paying bills af ter it is over.

The savin, or red cedar, is to be the basis of the evergreen material. Friends having it in their power to supply one or several loads of the 'savin brush' are entreated to communicate immediately with the Committee, as also those who can furnish the run-

Ladies intending to come to town to superintend the sale of their own goods, and who have no friends REVIVALS OF RELIGION -The Christian Observ- their intention to the Committee, that we may do al! in our power towards their hospitable reception.

M. W. CHAPMAN. For the Committee N. B .- Will the Standard please copy?

SEE HOW THESE CHRISTIANS LOVE ONE ANOTHER! The following is from the Washington Union. It self is its own comment :-COLT'S FIRE-ARMS.

We extract the following article from the Hart-

GEN. TAYLOR AND COLT'S FIRE-ARMS .- We have will open at 7 o'clock in the evening, in their higher tent, and continue their harangues over the Sabath. This trio have made sale for a great many unmerchantable eggs in other places, but we hope they will be let alone exercily here.—Plain Dealer.

It was our intention to remark at large upon so contemptible and unfair a statement. We did intend inquiring for the grounds of the speaker's belief of our acquaintance with a mobocratic spirit. We thought of denouncing the falsity and meanness of this back-handed, unculled-for attack, and.

**Gen. Taylon and Colt's fire Zams.—We have this day examined specimens of these arms, of the model recently got up by the inventor, for the United States mounted rifles. The weapons are undoubtedly the most formidable and efficient, in the hands of munted men, of any ever before used or constructed. Each arm is calculated to hold six charges, belief of our acquaintance with a mobocratic spirit. We thought of denouncing the falsity and meanness of this back-handed, unculled-for attack, and.

where the state of these said what we have, that our friends may know his character and nature, and consequently he on their guard.

Very many of those in his own party who know him best, condemn in strongest terms his unwarrantable and abusive course, and have so expressed themselves to us. He is not, nor can he be, a fair representative of the Liberty Party, till he sees fit to doff his present offensive character, and assume the man and gentleman.

We have also been shown a specimen of these formidable weapons, and with it a letter from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Gen. Taylor to Mr. Colt. As the opinion of Mr. Colt we permission of Mr. Colt we permissi

Camp near Monterey, Aug. 17, 1847. Sin,-Your letter of June 7th, and the accompany nying box, containing a pair of your new-modelled repeating pistols, have duly reached me.

I have been much pleased with an examination which I have made of the latter, and feet satisfied that, under all circumstances, they may be safely relied upon.

Be pleased to accept my thanks for this valuable.

Be pleased to accept my thanks for this valuable present, and my best wishes for your success in life.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Mr. SAMUEL COLT, New York.

GENERAL NOTICE. Correspondents will re nember that prepayment of postage, is an essential item in our intercourse with them. Any one failing Editor of this paper, in an article upon its prospects, to comply with this condition must not think it hard, if no notice be taken of his lucubrations. Five or

VOLUME XVII .-- NO. XLV

L. TER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

To the Editor e the Liberator: DEAR PRIEND, 1 came from Cleveland Tuesday last, the 19th, to attend the Mass Convention of the Liberty Party, to be hea in this town, Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st. I crossed the lake in the steamer Albany. Shout 40 delegates to the Convention were on board. George Bradburn, and Asa Mahan, President of Oscilia Institute were among them. There were also se ral color

men on board, as delegates to the Conventon

The first thing of interest on our passage, was THE TREATMENT OF THE COLORED MES. came aboard at Cleveland, and, on doing so, inquited of the Captain if they could be allowed the or the Captain it they better the white delegates, He told them that they would not be allowed to sit down at the first table, but that they might at the second, and be furnished with as good food as i first. They concluded to take passage, and were charged the same price that was paid the white del egates-two dollars. They paid me money, as the rest did, though they were debarred the privileges that were extended to others. Dinner came; colored delegates were driven away from the first table; the white delegates went with them, and determined to share the proscription of their colo brethren A few passengers sat down at the fin table, and enjoyed their dinner as best they couldtheir hearts swelling with pro-slavery, negro-bating dignity. They ended their sullen dinner, and the white and colored delegates then sat down together, and took a cheerful, happy meal, feeling indignant at the spirit that pervades the pulpits, churches, railway companies, steamboats, and social circles of this nation, and which stamps the man with infany because of the color of his skin. At the support ble, the Captain ate at the second table, and, when the colored delegates came into the saloon to take their places at the table, the Captain started up and met them, and drove them out of the saloon, telling them that they must wait till he had done; that they should not sit down with him, and that if they chose, they might come to the third table or go without their supper. Not being present, through sea-sickness, I know not whether the white delegates left the table, and refused to eat with the miserable Captain-the tool of kidnappers. In the evening, Committee was appointed at a meeting in the loon, to wait on the Captain, and remonstrate with him for his lying and injustice to the colored people, The negro-pew-almost universal in our churstamps the ministers and churches as liars and hypocrites, when they make pretensions to justice, honesty and Christianity. Those who preach in churches where the negro-pew exists, are the tools of slavebreeders and slave-traders, and should be denounced and treated as wolves in sheep's clothing. Having just returned from a five years' residence in Europe where this mean and fiendish color phobia is unknown, it was with deepest pain and indignation that I witnessed it .-

The next thing that created no little excitement

on board, was a public meeting of delegates and pas-

sengers in the saloon, to discuss who should be the Presidential candidate of the Liberty Party. This was decided, almost unanimously, in lavor of Gerrit Smith, after a long discussion of his views about land reform, free trade, army and navy, direct taxation, &c. The discussion was long and earnest-extend ing from about 4 o'clock to 10 in the evening. Then the question came up-Is the Constitution of the United States an Anti-Stavery Document? Sea-sickness prevented me from taking much part in the discussion. Bradburn, Mahan, and almost all the del egates, took the following positions :- 1. That Slave ry was unconstitutional in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, and in any of the States; and the Congress had a constitutional power, at any moment, to abolish it in Virginia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, &c., as well as in the Districts. 2. That no man should be put in nomination for President, by Lih. erty rarty, who did not embrace this view of the Constitution. 3. That every executive officer, from the President down to the Sheriff, the post-mas ter, and the merest corporal in the army, or midshipman in the navy, had a right to put his own construction upon the Constitution, and to make that Constitution the rule of his official acts. 4. That the Press dent was bound only by his own views of right and wrong, in the discharge of his official duties. 5 That the President, when he swore faithfully and truly to execute the Constitution as it is, swore to execute it only as he saw it to be consistent with his own views of justice and of right. 6. That the Constitution provided for itself no authorized expounder in the Supreme Court, and that if the Sapreme Court decided that a freeman was a slave, the xecutive was not bound to carry the sent effect ; or that a slave was a freeman, and the President thought differently, he was bound to exert the power of the country to continue him a slave, if his own opinions of justice, of right, and the Constitution led him to think he ought to be so held. Again and again, it was asserted that the President was bound to pay no heed to the decisions of the Supreme Court, if that required him to act contrary to his own sense of right, but to trample all such decisions in the dust, and to act according to his own convictions; and that the Constitution itself was of no authority to guide the official acts of the l'resident, if it was opposed to his own views of truth and right. At the same time, it seemed to be the opidion of all the Liberty Party men aboard, as far as I could gather them, that any man, as President, Vice President, Judge, Marshal, or Postmaster, had a right to call God to witness that he would execute the Constitution as it is, and yet if he found it opposed to his views of justice and liberty, refuse to execute it and still hold his office; that the President might swear to return the fugitive from labor, to him to whom, according to the laws of his State, such labor was due; and then, when the Carolinian slave holder claimed his fugitive from labor, and showed from the laws of Carolina that the labor was due to him, might refuse to return him, but was bound as President, to aid him to escape.

I told the meeting, that if these were the views of Liberty Party, they were seeking to establish an absolute arbitrary despotism; that they invested the President with extraordinary power over life, liberty, property, and then left him to be guided by his own ense of right, his own opinions of duty, unchecked nd unfettered by any constitutional restraints.

That the fundamental principle of Democrats and Whigs was a safer one; for this, while it clothed the President with the same discretionary powers, yet limited the exercise of that power by written laws and constitutions; whereas Liberty Party limited its xercise solely to the views of right and wrong, with, for the time being, the President happened to entertain. I told them that of all fearful and horrible dogmas concerning human governments, none was so wrong and perilous as that which assumed the divine right of governments of violence and blood, and then authorized every executive officer to wield his power according to his own views of what was true, just and right.

This discussion in the seloon of the steamboats was the first Liberty party discussion I ever listened to. I certainly had no idea of their positions before. I entirely agree with them that no man has any right, in any station, to execute any law, consti ion or judicial decision unless he thinks it right; but I differ, toto celo, from them in supposing that such a government may enforce its decrees by rivlence and blood. It is the duty of every man and woman to decide for themselves what is right and wrong, and in all situations to carry out their sonvictions of duty; with this restriction, that they re never to do violence and shed blood; to fores,

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others to chedience to their views of justes. Each man is bound to judge for himself. W congressman, soldier or private invidual; but no man can rightfully enforce, by olence, his opinions of the just and true upon overse. Indeed, as I told the meeting, I saw the most absolute tyranny in the great leading principle of Liberty Party. If they hall renounce the law of violence and blood, and affirm the doctrine that the government which they had in contemplation did not intend to enforce ence to its arbitrary beheats by the gallows, the sered and gun-I had no more to say; but while held to a government of violence and blood, they were justly liable to the charge of seeking t sholish slavery by establishing an absolute despot On the morning of Wednesday we had another sion in the saloon on the question, Ought Land Reform to be included in the objects of the Liberty Nearly every Liberty man present, dec and that it ought; and that, ere long, the question oring to every man a portion of the earth as nalienable homestead must become a feading obet of Liberty Party. This is the view of George Readburn, Amasa Mahan, and Owen Lovejoy, who having Liberty party at once incorporate this as one dis principles and measures, and seek to have amblic lands thrown open to settlers free of cost, and to have every man's homestead made inalienaexcept with his own consent. Some thought that the right of women to vote and hold office in the goternment, should become, and must ere long beame, a principle of Liberty Party. This is quite a non idea among Liberty men; even those who in 1540 stigmatised the American Anti-Slavery Soerty for allowing women to vote in its meetings, and secoded from it on that account, are now demined to make the right of women to vote and hold office in civil government the leading principle and measure of Liberty Party. 'I live to learn,' ad Ita one of the party- but I never did expect her long enough to learn that the seceders of 1840 from the Anti-Slavery Society, because it let women sole in its meetings, would ever seek to bring wointo Liberty party as roters and office holders ; at least, not until they had repented of their secession. and made restitution for the many wrongs done to he true and faithful spirits whom they left behind. re is a strong feeling, throughout Ohio, Indiana, wisconsin, Michigan, New-York, and Pennelvania, among Liberty party advocates, that Land form-the extension of suffrage to women-the on of the Custom House and Indirect Taxamust soon become leading measures of that Not a few, too, are determined to incorpont into Liberty party, the abelities of the Gallows, al of the Army and Navy, and of all preparations

We arrived in Buffalo. The great Ohio Tent was sted; and Wednesday afternoon, the Convention et in it, and began its deliberations. I attended its sittings to the end. The discussions in the tramboat, in some measure, prepared my mind for at followed in the Convention, of which I will oesk in another letter soon.

H. C. WRIGHT.

MI HAUGHTON'S REPLY TO MRS. DALL. Our renders may remember that last August we blished, with some comments, a letter from Mrs. C.W. H. Dall, containing some strictures upon a etter of Mr. Hanghton's published in the Liberaor. The Rev. C. H. A. Dall has forwarded to us he following letter from Mr. Haughton to himselt. elicited by that communication. The letter of Mr. Dall, enclosing it, contains such explanations rela te to it, as he deems important to be made.

We did not know, before, that there were 'thou ands of public schools for slave children, in the Slave States. We did not even imagine that pubhe schools for white children could be counted by housands. Is the instruction in the schools to which Mr. Dall refers, such as is given in the pubis schools of New England, or merely (so-called) thigious teaching, orally imparted ?-Q.

LETTER OF REV. C. M. A. DALL. EAST NEEDBAH, Oct. 22d, 1847. TARRESTOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

Dran Sin-lam strongly tempted to strike out caller parts of the accompanying letter, as of too esonal a character for other than a private eye. I that a letter thus mutilated, would not be the letter which my confiding brother Haughton has asked me to give you for publication; and, rather this refuse him altogether, I follow his faith in mmitting it, just as it is, to you. In the holy ane of human redemption. I trust that neither I as mine will ever be backward in making any reatotalle personal sacrifice.

cannot close without adding that when Mr. haghten speaks of my testimony concerning the tacking of colored children in Mobile, his words, by stealth, and 'openly,' are his own expressions of ufect, viz: that in Mobile slave children may by he taught within the sacred bulwark of the famy tirele, and not in public. He knows, doubts, that there are many thousands of public schools such children distributed among our slave

There is also a slight inaccuracy in what Mr lughton remarks of my coming home from abroad turn my back forever on the region of Slavery The fact is that I did return, not, indeed, to Mobile, mence a ministry at large in Baltimore reling bound to say thus much by way of preface this letter, from a hospitable and true-hearted rend and well known philanthropist,

I remain, faithfully yours, C. H. A. DALL

LETTER PROM MR. HAUGHTON TO MR. DALL. 35 Eccles St., Dublin, 29th Sept., 1847. Riv.C. H. A. DALL:

Mr Dean FRIEND, -Years have rolled over our telds since any communication, in this way, has used between us. But for this, I am principally to ine, to it is owing to my neglect that our corresodence has languished. Yet I am not altogether lame, to so great an extent as my long silence suld seem to indicate, for I did not know where to

Your last letter (written more than three years his lain among my unanswered letters, until the "bentday, and has often reminded me of the pleasat lours I spent in your society, when you were in bened to the Editor of the Liberator, under date of ith August last.

la this letter she has expressed her feelings strong-In opposition to some sentiments of mine, in et I wrote to my friend Mr. Garrison. Mrs. Dall not give the date of that letter, but I presume to March 31st, 1847. When I read her strictures, hated I had at least been guilty of some very ininderate language, I thought I must have done injustice, even to the slaveholder. But, on biding my letter, I find nothing in it to retract. in you tok your wife from me, to read over my squin, and then ask herself, wherein have I ed against justice.

She dissents from my opinion that we should rethe offerings of slaveholders. I have no fault to by with her on this head. It is a matter upon thich the sincerest friends of the oppressed slave by honestly hold opposite convictions. My oppoto the reception of pecuniary aid, for sympa-

from the feeling that such monies may not be lawof men, who accept such contributions, are literally tied in relation to the criminals.

The Anti-Corn Law League (when in being) The Irish Confederation have applauded, in the it not in my power more effectually to cover the highest terms of praise, the liberality and benevo- acts with odium, for I am satisfied that the day i lence of American slaveholders, because of their gone by, when it would be wise or expedient to us contributions towards the relief of suffering Irishgentle terms towards them, until they repent, and their inhuman practices at home, has found a place against humanity. The American holding slaves in their published transactions. The Society of and brandishing the bloody lash, while he glorified menstealers, and no word in condemnation of buytheir lips.

It would, in all these cases, have been uncou teous (!) to utter the language of honest indignation; their misdeeds! Whether the gifts were, or were

The only charge which Mrs. Dall really brings trymen were, or might have been, governed by motives rewarded with abundant success. The reformers of policy, and not of pure benevolence, on the oc- in this world have to labor against many discourage casion referred to. 1 reply, by saying that, I do not ments. Their work is up hill, but their mission in think the supposition an unnatural one, and I do not a noble one, and it will, in the end, be successful conceive it to be an uncharitable one, when made in I am often engaged in the advocacy of Tectotalism relation to men who, in the true language of This good cause is not yet trinmphant, but I hope it American Clergymen, are guilty of the greatest holds its ground pretty well, in Ireland. In this possible robbery, and the greatest possible wrong, city, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Father and of whom Jefferson-himself a slaveholder-said, Spratt, open drunkenness is but little known. that 'he trembled for his country when he reflected that God was just, and that no attribute of his that my family are all well and happy-much grow possible that men generally supposed to be shrewd, when you have leisure and inclination to write to and fully awake, where their own interests are concerned, resorted to means not ill-calculated for the attainment of the object, to deprecate the censure of the world?

In declining to hold intercourse with slaveholders. I set on the principle universally acted on by mankind. I wish to avoid friendly communication with them, because I think them more guilty than the vilest criminals, who are, by common consent, banished from society. I only desire to treat the slaveholder thus, while he continues his injustice. I am by no means satisfied in my mind, that we are right in our general treatment of criminals, but I can see no justice in claiming for the greatest criminal under Heaven, an exemption from the censure which is unhesitatingly bestowed on those who are far less guilty.

Why is it that the African slave-trader is held in universal abhorrence? He is usually a demi-savage his nature, uncultured and uncivilized. While the American slave-breeder, and slave-trader is a cultivated and refined gentleman, in his external demeanor, and therefore without the excuse of his wretched compeer, for his villany, is to be treated with courtesy and kindness! I can see no justice in such a distinction as this, and I believe that all efforts to palliate the conduct of the latter, have an injurious effect upon the cause of human freedom. I would gladly pursue the course recommended by Mrs. Dall, and write in a strain of kind expostulation to slaveholders, if I felt that such a course would answer a good end; but I have satisfied my mind that they must be regarded as criminals, and treated accordingly.

It is to my mind, idle to argue that they are excusable because they have been brought up under the | 1 think this meeting was one of the most enthu impression that slavery is not sinful, and that they siastic of its kind which I have ever attended in the do not know they are wrong-doers. This is not State. Some sixty dollars were realized for the Antrue, as is amply proved by all their laws, and their ti-Slavery cause. ah are framed as as to shut on the light of learning and religion from the minds of their victims; and this is done with the avowed purpose of making it easier to perpetrate their bondage. Independently of these proofs of conscious guilt, God has not left it in the power of any man TERS PEACE SOCIETY, is received and shall soon be to believe that he can be an innocent slaveholder; inserted. he must know that he is sinning against the instincts of his own nature. Every man feels in his own heart, that no circumstances would make it justifia- We will try and make room for it next week. ble to doom him and his nosterity to be forever subject to the irresponsible will and power of another.

Mrs. Dall says she has been deterred from joining the ranks of abolitionists because of these unjust aspersions against slaveholders. This is an undefined charge. The only injustice which could be to imagine, that they were honest men. I was soon. much surprised on reading in her letter that she lived two years in a slave State, in open opposition to the institution-slavery-instructing black children in letters and religion. The Americans are are sorry not to insert them. But we think the point proverbial for their respect for females; and it is a of the whole and the meaning of several of the parts fine trait in the National character, if not carried to are hardly clear enough, for common comprehenexcess; to this feeling, her safety must be owing; sions. We think our correspondent is very capable and I will not have to send her far for some good of making a good thing out of it, keeping these two evidence that I am not much astray in hazarding elements in view. this opinion. I have only to refer her to her husband, for some light on this head.

You will, my dear friend, recollect that among other interesting conversation we had together, you gave me an account of your residence in Mobile; his life, merely because he preached once or twice Democrat :against slavery,) and you said that you were obliged to teach black children by stealth, that you dere not do it openly. You will remember that I told you when you consulted me about returning to Mobile, and taking charge of the Unitarian congregation there. against slavery,) and you said that you were obliged THE THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION .- Governor that if you did so, you must sacrifice your principles of domestic felicity, since maked, from your union with an amiable and an image and the letter which your good wife admended to the Editor of the Liberator, under date.

mitted to live one day in New-Orleans, if I were anown. Is the language of severe condemnation unjust when raised towards such a people as this?

But it is little matter what words we use when speakishment in that State.

thy in any form,) from slaveholders, does not arise ing against slaveholders; if we speak the truth, we from the feeling that such monies may not be law-shall be hated by them; for Truth, although fully used for a good purpose, but from the convic- ever mild and benignant in her nature, is always se tion-founded on experience-that the man, or body were when brought to combat against Error. It is not the words we use, but the faithfulness of our blinded to the crime of men stealing, and tongue language, which wounds and irritates wrong-do-

I leave H. C. Wright to defend himself; he well sought for, and accepted aid or sympathy from American slaveholders, and whoever heard of that body, am sorry to be obliged to differ from her, but that I in any of their transactions, uttering a word of con- have nothing to retract. I have done no injustice demnation against men who professed to them to be I have endeavored to create a public opinion against in favor of free trade, whilst they denied the right slaveholders in this country, because their lives are to trade at all, to three millions of their fellow-men? one great act of injustice. I only regret that I have nen-and not even the gentlest whisper against make restitution for their sins against God, and Friends, in this land, have covered themselves with himself annually, and every day of the year, be; similar dishonor; they have become almoners to cause of his theoretically free Constitution, and his -in words-noble Declaration of Independence, i ass chairman of the meeting. Most all were for ing and selling, and making articles of common the most inconsistent, and the most contemptible of merchandize, of their fallen men, has since escaped human beings. If it be lawful to feel contempt for any man, it is for that man.

I congratulate you, my friend, that you are me ried to a lady of spirit and independence; one who the robbers were giving up a portion of their plunder, thinks for herself, and who expresses her thoughts and common politeness (!) forbade any allusion to with freedom. I feel obliged to her for giving me an opportunity of again expressing my sentiments not intended, to buy a good name, I know not, but on the question of Slavery. Be so kind as to send this such has evidently been the result; and, is there letter to the Editor of the Liberator for publication any thing wonderful or uncharitable in the supposi- If I be right in any degree, let my humble mite be tion that, those who make it the business of their added to the treasury of increasingly enlightened lives to aid in opposition to the plainest principles public opinion. If I be wrong, my opinions will of Justice, should have the worldly wisdom to resort share the fate awarded for error in judgment, and be to such means to stay the rising indignation of the soon forgotten amid the heap of truths under which they shall lie buried.

Thope your own benevolent labors for the educaagainst me, is, this one of supposing that her countion of the poor and the down-trodden, have been

I have the great pleasure to be able to tell yo could take part with the slaveholder.' I am not of course, since you saw them. I assure Mrs. Dall certain that I give the exact words of the quotation, of my sincere respect for her, although she is my but I believe I give the spirit of it. Need 'James accuser, and I send my kindest and best wishes to flaughton take shame to himself,' for supposing it you and her. I shall be happy to hear from you,

Your friend and brother, JAMES HAUGHTON.

ANTI-SLAVERY TEA-PARTY AT UPTON.

The ladies of the Union Anti Slavery Society of Unton held a Tea-Party on Wednesday evening Oct. 27th. It was well attended, persons being present from Hopedale, Milford, Hopkinton, Menlon, Worcester, &c. The meeting was all that its friends could wish. A Choir was present, who entertained the meeting with several songs well adapted to the occasion. Four young ladies recited each a piece on the subject of Slavery, which would have done credit to any person. One, which especially attracted my attention, contained the following

Down with the bloody Union, mighty alone to spoil; Wrench off its anaconda-folds, or perish in their No Union with Slaveholders, down with the blood-

streak'd flag, Trample the gore-writ Compact with Slavery's wrig-kled bag.' When we can get our young women and men to

cite such pieces throughout the free States, it will take but little time to snap that link that binds the people of the North to Slavery. Speeches were made on the occasion by James N. Buffum, Frederick Douglass and William W. Brown.

Many were present, who had never attended our inti-slavery gatherings; and many also, who had attended in former days, but who of late have absented themselves from them. May they not refuse to do their part in the great and arduous work of removing the national sin and the national disgrace.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. M. His lines are accepted and shall appear shortly. THE ACCOUNT OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WRO

W. W. BROWN's letter from Worcester was mis laid, which must account for its non-appearance.

M. S of Warren. His letter did not come hand until too late for last week's paper, and is

crowded out this week. It shall appear next. J. R., New-Bedford. His letter and remittance came duly to hand. The time he mentions on the other subject of his letter suits us extremely well. done to them, would be, to allow them for a moment He shall hear from us, privately, on the subject very

THE SCHOOLNASTER WHO SETS NO LESSONS These lines have so much merit in them,-the idea is good and the structure generally so clever, that we

E. G's letter received with great satisfaction and delight. An answer may be expected in time .- q.

We do not often find, says the Boston Courier, in a devoted partizan journal, a paragraph so (whence Mr. Simmons had been obliged to fly for frank and impartial as the following, from the Saco

your feet against the buyers and the sellers of human beings.

Dr. Walsh, who resided long in the Slave States, and who informed me that he purchased some land in Florida, which he cultivated by the labor of freemen, and left that country some years ago, in company with a young Seminole Indian, for the purpose of saving the child from a miserable fate, dined with me this day; he told me he meant to have returned to Florida, to live on his estate, but that he was warned by friends to keep away, as his life would surely be sacrificed, if he was caught by the exas, peraled slaveholders, who would not for a moment submit to any interference with them in the management of their colored people.

This is the universal testimony I have heard on the matter. I have been told that I would not be permitted to live one day in New-Orleans, if I were interested to live one day in New-Orleans, if I were interested to live one day in New-Orleans, if I were interested to live one day in New-Orleans, if I were interested to have residence, the forced to abate one half of our usual severity in reviewing them, in consideration of the suggestions of the Proclamation.

Nor can we entirely agree with the opening sentence, that the past year has been to the state and nation one of unmixed prosperity. We sustain the Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, and we rejoice at the victories of Mexican war, a

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The steamer J. L. Day arrived at N. Orleans, from a the 19th of Sept. There was no news from There are some particulars of Santa Anna's attack upon Pa bla. He commenced cannonading the American works from three different points on the 27th ult., at 5 o'clock, P. M when the Americans commenced throwing bombs, cannot be. into the centre of the city, which suffered severely

and infantry, and three pieces of artilery, sallied out to attack the American trains. He reached Perote on the 9th ult., and soon after all his men except 139 Huszars pronounced against him, accusing him of incapacity, attributing all the late disas-ters to him. Santa Anna renched Lepeyahualalco with him Hussars, when he received orders from Quaretare to repa-thitier with his forces. He refused, and took up the line march for Onxico, to recruit his army and return and co

Gen. Pena y Pena was discharging the functions of Pres dent at Queretaro, and refused to recognize the associates a pointed by Santa Anna, and proposed that Congress shot elect new ones. A report prevailed at Vera Cruz that i Texan Rangers sent out to attack the guerillas had all been cut off but two. A difficulty had occurred in the Mass Regiment. Gen. Cushing had disarmed 65 men

News from Europe .- The packet Ship Zurich, from Havre, Oct. 5, brings us news a little later from Europe. Accounts from Cologue of 26th Sept. say that all the person lately arrested for treason had been discharged, except Pigozzi. The Common Counsel of Bolom had voted 8000 pounds to arm the National Guards. Six Austrian regiments were n route to form a military cordon on the Piedo tier, and had already arrived at Milan. It was supposed that the Sardinian Government would take the same It was said that Austria had already 6000 men on the line of the Po, between Pulaisance and Ferrara. The Duke of Modena had re-entered his dominions with the reigning Duke and the heriditary Prince of Lucas. The Zurich passed steamer Philadelphia, lat. 42, lon 59,

making 8 miles on hour. Broom Corn.-It is asserted by those who have nade ample experiments, that the seed of broom corn pos sesses the property of fattening sheep more rapidly than that of any other vegetable known. In the Boston Ploughman it stated in an article on this subject, that Albert Hibbard, Esq., of North Hadley, makes use of all the seed of his broom corn for this purpose—that the animals are remarkably, fond of it, and will fatten more rapidly than on Indian core. Hens are also very fond of it, and so are swine, in feeding and

ening which we have found it highly valuable. Big Cheese .- A farmer's wife in New Connecticut, Ohio, is preparing an immense cheese for a present to Queen Victoria. With some few of her neighbors, she has procured the milk of 500 cows for one day. The production is a cheese weighing 600 pounds.

rections in an old paper :-

dry sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them field, Waterloo, N. York; Philadelphia, Pa; Salem from the air, from moisture, and from frost; it prevents them from perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner, sound, and fresh, till mid-summer; Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry."

Most Deplorable.-We see it stated that the numer of emigrants to Canada who have died, in three months, one buodred and forty. A vessel recently arrived at Gosse slavery aid has flowed from the American A. S. Soon this board, or after they were landed, is seven thousand lele, from Londonderry, had when also started, 366 passengers, ciety, that they also are bound to co-operate with eighteen of whom died on the passage, and 129 were landed the Bazaar as a national enterprise. The Hardest Fighting yet .- Major W. W. Morris,

of the 4th Artillery, has received a letter from his brother, Captain Gouveneur Morris, 4th U. S. Infantry, dated Jalapa, ember 15th, in which he states that the command to which he was attached, consisting of between seven and eight hun- kind of provision, but may become promotive of the flict with the guerillas, in killed and wounded, one hundred point to beautiful specimens of excellent workman and fifty men-one fifth of the whole force engaged.

The Episcopal Convention .- The Episcopal Conention has voted that a Bishop cannot be elected in place of may be enhanced by this occasion in an artistica Onderdonk—that the office is not vacant. The Convention and mechanical as well as in a moral point of view has also voted against the proposed canon, that a suspended. The shortness of the time and the nature of the oc Bishop may be restored on testimonials. The next annual aneeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions will be held in Providence, Rhode Island.

On the 3d inst., eight companies of the Massach long to Cushing's Brigade. Colonel Hays, with his regiment nted men, was then hourly expected.

Col. Alanson Palmer, of Buffalo, has purchased, for \$60,000, a large plot of ground near and immediately opposite the Girard College, Philadelphia, which he has laid off in building lots of liberal size, and on one of which he contemplates recting a magnificent Hotel.

Roxbury, Mass., has been deposed from the ministry, for im- upon, might become of vast importance to the

Brilliant Meteor at New Orleans. leans Bulletin says that on the evening of the 15th inst., a they should aid us so much as they did before or forty-five degrees, passing in a north-easterly direction, in the surface of the earth. It had not what could be called a ourselves worthy to have been so generously help very rapid motion, but its progress could be deliberately fol-lowed by the eye, until it was lost in the horizon. Its brightness was very great, almost intense, being very similar to that of a Drammond light. The night was still, and clear, and the momentary lightness far exceeded that of full moonlight. It was not accompanied with the slightest explosion.

The mine of La Luz, in Guanaxuato, Mexico, belonging to Don Perez Galvez, is yielding the extraordinary profit of about \$100,000 per week. Brick Machine. - In the July number of the Jone

Brick Machine.—In the July number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, is a very favorable report of a highly useful machine, invented by a Mr. Culbertson, of Cincinnati. The writer being in New York, and learning that contains a successful operation at Staten Island, a few miles below the city (erected by a company of capitalists,) he was induced to go down and see it work. Contrary to all preconceived opinions respecting the mode of making bricks, he there found men at work wheeling the crade clay from the bank where it had been dug the day previous, directly to the machine. Two men were busily at work shoveling this clay into the machine, while two mon or the opposite side were removing the bricks on to wheelbarrows, taken to the kiln, where others were busy stacking the revolutions per minute, each revolution throwing off fourteen bricks. He was informed that the machine averaged about three thousand bricks per hour. A kiln of these bricks had just been burnt, which looked very haudsome, and were readily solid at the kiln at a very high price, and more ordered. Should these machines be adopted in this neighborhood, we should have more perfect bricks, and at a lower price than at present. It would be well for the builders and capitalists to look into the mater.—Mail.

The Combridge Telegoge —The new telegoge as a large of the problem of the promise of Literary contributions are entreated to forward them now as the press is waiting, and the time insufficient.—

M. W. Chapman, 6 Chauncy place. All the friends of whom the Editor has the promise of Literary contributions are entreated to forward them now as the press is waiting, and the time insufficient.—

W. W. Chapman, 6 Chauncy place. All the friends of whom the Editor has the promise of Literary contributions are entreated to forward them now as the press is waiting, and the time insufficient.—

W. W. Chapman, 6 Chauncy place.

Whom the Editor has the promise of Literary contributions are entreated to forward them now as the press is waiting, and the t

The Cambridge Telescope.—The new telescope at Cambridge, is found to answer all the high anticipations which have been entertained in regard to it. The wonderful nebols in the constellation of Orion has recently been subjected to the scrutiny of Mr. Bond, through the telescope, and it has fully yielded to the power of the admirable instrument. The capacity of the relescope is thus shown to be equal, if not superior, to the famous instrument of Lord Rosse, the great power of which this nebula so long resisted. May we not expect grand discoveries from this new telescope, in the hands, as it is, of patient and skilful observers t—Boston Traveler.

A revolution in calico printing is announced in A revolution in calico printing is announced in the Scientific American, and house paper is to be printed so cheap that blocking must be done away. Instead of two or three weeks now required to engrave a copper roller of the highest finish, the inventor, with a few diamond point gravers and acids, gets up one in as many hours. He has also invented a machine for shearing cloth, which shears from 5 to 600 pieces in a day, at a saving of five or six dollars each day, and does the work better than it is now done by the old process.

The last winter in said to be the work better than it is

now done by the old process.

The last winter is said to have been the mildest ever known in Greenland. Without even excepting the northernmost part, the weather was of an unusual mildness, and very little snow fell. It was only during a few days in the latter part of April, that the cold prevailed in that country with any degree of rigor. The last winter was also of an extraordinary mildness in Iceland, especially in the northern and eastern parts of it. In the southern and western parts of it.

Printing Office robbed .- The office of the Evening Gazette was entered on Friday night, the iron safe opened, and \$40 stolen therefrom. The robber obtained the key of the safe from a drawer in the office. A silver spoon, marked W. W. C., Jt., was also stolen.



FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Committee of the Fourteenth National Ant Slavery Bazaar have the pleasure of informing their co-adjutors in all parts of the country that FANEUR. HALL will be open for their reception on TURSDAY, the 21st of December.

The Committee earnestly urge upon their co-la erers the necessity of strenuous exertion to make the occasion as profitable as possible to the cause. TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is the smallest sum requir ed by the exigences of the cause, to sustain agencies, depositories, periodicals, &c., extended as they now are over the Free States. A few calculations will show that the sources are ample and abundant from which this aid may be drawn. For example, there are ten towns in Massachusetts alone in which there are ten families, each of which might easily send in \$1000 worth of goods. Here at once is the required \$10,000 of goods. There are ten other towns in which there are twenty persons who neight each easily send in \$500 worth, equal to \$2,000 ore. The effort required to prepare and collect this amount is the very one that at the same time creates a market. Unlike the processes of ordinary trade, it is in all these philanthropic struggles against the popular tide, the supply that creates the demand. To sell \$1000 worth of goods, we must raise at least double that amount, and so on, in like proportion It must not, therefore, be supposed possible, that we can have too large a supply, because we have goods left when the Bazaar closes. All that remains in the hands of the committee is always care fully appraised, packed and stored, to aid in other Fairs, by means of which the anti-slavery feeling is kindled or kept alive in all parts of the country To Keep Apples.-We find the following valuable Last year, the goods remaining were made services. ble to the cause through Fairs in Weymouth, Ply mouth, New Bedford, Mass; Rochester, West Win

Ohio. From some of these places, hundreds of dollars were returned to the State Treasury, and in all grealocal good was effected. Many similar application nuch longer they would have kept is not known. were unwillingly refused, for want of suitable goods. Again then let it be remembered the sup ply cannot be too great.

> It should not be forgotten by New York, Ohio Pennsylvania, and all the States to which anti-

The committee are often asked what sort of good are saleable and acceptable. The reply might be, no description of goods can come amiss. No object of taste-no work of art-no specimen of ingenuity -no product of agriculture-no article of dress-n red men, in marching from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, lost in con- cause. It would be most desirable to be able to ahip of every kind-the gifts of American skill and industry, that the reputation of our own country anual casion forbid the reception of articles on commis sion, but the committee trust that the cause will ap peal to the hearts of Bostonians to secure donation of furniture, musical instruments, new invention hight of the 13th Infantry, arrived at Vera Cruz. They be- and mechanical improvements such as they have not heretofore been favored with.

Of course the agents of the American A. S. S. ciety and the Mass. A. S. Society are doing all in their power to open a channel of commu with the Bazaar in every place they visit; and the committee refer to the resolutions of the Boston Female A. S. Society in another column, as containing Rev. Robert B. Hall, minister of the Episcopal Church, in a valuable suggestion which, if vigorously acted

The New Or. It cannot be expected of our British friends, that ending line of about twenty-five or thirty degrees, with to supply that probable deficiency, and thereby show ed thus far.

N. B. Beautiful goods from Paris selected for the

Donations of money or pieces of goods are

solicited, for the general purposes of the Bazaar. THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as usu al. Its list of writers is a brilliant and distinguished one-more so now than ever. The Frontispiece will be an engraving of FRANCIS JACKSON. Do nations in aid of the publication should be sent to

and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their unde-taking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation is view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impelling them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame be neath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a nation of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of pub lie morals; or desire to lay deep in the national con

cience, the foundations of future generations. After a deep and careful examination of ways nd means for the peaceable abolition of slavery, it has been found hopeless, except through the cor sent of the majority of the whole people. This obtained, the work is done; for the willing can readily find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of means, and the best economy in their expenditure, alike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan r sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of the various political and theological persua tions will be subserved at the expense of the caus of Freedom, while all others are alienated from it is the same proportion. When the preliminary question s put, which every one ought to ask, - How do you nean to expend the money, which you require

our help to raise?' -our answer is, ' it shall be spen wholly and directly in awakening, informing and influencing the public mind on this primarily important question. It shall not be put into the hands of any of the political organizations, to promote the election of any candidate, but be made to awaken the love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in all; not in aiding a few fugitives to escape, but to save them that painful and hazardous experiment by abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to become the free and happy elements of national strength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of this wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national character as shall brand it-came.

This money will, in short, be spent neither in compensation, colonization, nor political partizanship; while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its being used in the equally benevolent, though less effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will be spent in Propagandism :- for we strike openly, boldly, strongly, and successfully too, as our fourteen years of labor prove, at the root of the system we mean to abolish.

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymen to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suf fering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity. It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong It shall secure their children from such an inheritance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral battle was fought out in the United States for the freedom of a race. Its consolations are proportionate to its renunciations; and in its prosecution, as in the great cause of Christianity, of which its principles form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the in different frivolities of a selfish existence sink into insignificance.

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate on this occasion, it is proposed to place

\$10,000

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Sla

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ANN T. GREENE PHILLIPS, HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY GRAY CHIPMAN. LOUISA LORING, CATHERINE SARGENT. CAROLINE WESTON, HANNAH TUFTS. MARY YOUNG, ELIZA F. MERIAM. MARY WILLEY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, SUSAN C. CABOT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, EVELINA S. A. SMITH, ABBY SOUTHWICK. MARIA LOWELL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, ANN R. BRAMHALL. LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET T. WHITE, HARRIET B. HALL, ABBY FRANCIS, HARRIET M. JACKSON, ANNA R. PHILBRICK

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting will be held in Southbook', in the Town Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 13 and 14; to commence on Saturday at 10 1-2 o'clock,

Samuel May, Jr., Parker Pillsbury, and Stephen S. Foster, will be present. And all persons are invited to attend, to participate in the discussions, and to consider with us what may be done to put away the National Sin and Shame, and to avert away the National Sin and the fast coming upon this God-defying country.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., President.

JOHN M. FISK, Secretary

LECTURES.

Series of Lectures will be delivered before the A Series of Lectures will be delivered before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, upon successive SUNDAY EVENINGS, at Lyceum Hall, at 61-2 o clock. The introductory Lecture was given by Rev. Thomas T. Stork, Sunday evening, Oct. 17. The remainder of the course will be delivered by

the following gentlemen, viz :
Rev. San't Johnson, Salem. EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham CALES STETSON, of Medfield. WM. W. BROWN, (a fugitive slave.) WM. L. GARRISON, of Boston.

Tickets for the course, 25 cts. For sale at the Bookstore of W. & S. B. Ives. Single tickets 6 1-4 cts. ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec. Oct. 20. Salem Register.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

Bostos, Sept. 10, 1845.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1845, I took a slight cold, which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased. I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side; I sweat very much nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms I had a very severe pain in my side, and between my shoulders; general debility followed. I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had buried a sister and brother; both died with consumption. I expected to die myself; my friends also despaired of my life. At this time an uncle, who had been benefitted himself, advised me to take Bostos, Sept. 10, 1845.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better; obtained another and a third; then I ceased to bleed and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

MRS. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould; assisted in taking care of her during her sickness; believe and know the above statement to be true.

MRS. P. C. PRESCOTT,

MRS. S. A. BACHELDER,

No. 1 Commercial Street.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

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Det. 1

For the Liberator. THE JEW'S LAMENT.

[Written after conversing with a converted Jes pon the views and expectations of his people.] Jerusalem hath fallen low, Our pride, our glory once,-but now Her beauty bath departed :-Her palaces and temples low;

And o'er the earth her children go, A people broken hearted, Despised, contemned, an outcast race, No home, no land, no dwelling-place. We've ever loved the Holy lands,

But they have passed to heathen hands. Their former beauty vanished :-Our sacrifices, temple, gone, Our Zion's holy mount forlorn, And Judah's children banished ;-

We mourn, we mourn its glory fled, The desolation o'er it anread Still when we wander far away

In Gentile lands, in prayer each day We turn toward it in sadness. Oh, when will our blest Shiloh come, To call our scattered people home, Our grief to turn to gladness To build again our sacred fane, And make the nations own his reign ! The time will come, we shall be blest, We shall receive the promised rest;

The time will come, prophetic song Will be fulfilled, the scattered throng, When our Messiah appears And Jehovah's standard rears. From earth's remotest parts will come, And make the Holy land their home.

We have recently seen the following beautiful stanzas in several papers, without the name of the author. They were written by Dr. Bowring of London. We believe they have appeared in the Liberator before, but if so, no reader will object to seeing them again.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

There is a tale by Jesus told; It charmed the listeners round of old-A tale of that benignant man, Who, when the proud passed heedless by, Supplied what kindness could supply-The good Samaritan.

Robbed, naked, wounded, by the way The suffering, sinking traveller lay ; Swift to his aid his helper ran, Bound up his wounds with tender care, Food, raiment, home provided there-The good Samaritan.

And still that tale of pathos fills The awakened heart; still touches, thrills With sympathy's own talisman, The springs of generous thought to move, And bids us imitate and love That good Samaritan.

A wider field is ours; not one Stripped, wounded, destitute, alone ; But man in crowds neglected, man In congregated wo, doth call, That each should be to each-to all, A good Samaritan.

MIDNIGHT AND DAYBREAK BY MRS. JOSEPH C. NEAL. 1.-MIDNIGHT.

I had been tossing through the restless night-Sleep banished from my pillow-and my brain Weary with sense of dull and stifling pain-Yearning and praying for the blessed light, My lips meaned thy dear name, beloved one! Yet I had seen thee lying still and cold, Thy form bound only by the shroud's pure fold, For life with all its suffering was done, Then agony of loneliness o'ercame My widowed heart-night would fit emblem seen

For the evanishing of that bright dream? The heavens were dark-my life henceforth the same No hope-its pulse within my breast was dead, No light-the clouds hung heavily o'erhead.

II.-DAVBREAK.

Once more I sought the casement. Lo! a ray, And shed a misty twilight on the room; Long watched-for herald of the coming day. It brought a thrill of gladness to my breast. With clasped hands, and streaming eyes, I prayed Thanking my God for light, though long delayed-And gentle calm stole o'er my wild unrest. Oh, soul!' I said, 'thy boding murmurs cease;

Though sorrow bind thee as a funeral pall, Thy Father's hand is guiding thee through all-His love will bring a true and perfect peace. Look upward once again, though drear the night, Earth may be darkness-Heaven will give thee

LUTHER AT THE DIET OF WORMS. BY MRs. A. C. JUDSON. Intrepid, godlike man! Behold him there Mid the assembly vast. Prince and kings In all their royal dignity. The proud And worldly-wise, and almost deified Prelates and hishons, with the varied names Of church ambassadors, intent to awe The great disturber of their carnal joys, And chain him at their feet.

Meek, humble, patient, yet with loftiness, Surpassing all around, even as the sun In morning splendor shines above the stars! He speaks in wisdom, and with mighty power, And stands triumphant victor o'er his foes

We see the Oak, that monarch of the wood, Year after year battling the storms of heaven; And tho', perchance, touch'd by the lightning, still Standing unmoved, we wonder and admire. A noble ship goes forth upon the deep. Surge after surge sweeps with a vengeance by, And every sea threatens to overwhelm. Yet on it moves, buffets the winds and waves, Outrides the storm, comes safely into port Amid the acclamations of a crowd .--Praises are shower'd upon the conqueror's head-To martial courage grateful honors given. But, what are these, compared with such a scene As we contemplate, when a child of earth Undaunted stands, amid the fiercest war Of moral elements, yea, overcomes, And 'more than conquers'—rises higher still, And gains new strength with every victory!

And what was Luther's power? What was the rock On which he stood, that seemed of adamant? 'Twas simple 'faith in God.' He had esponsed The cause of truth-eternal, holy truth; And He, whose attributes are infinite, Vouchsafed his blessing. "Twas Omnipotence That girt him round, and well might he defy All earthly foes, ay, even the hosts of hell, Oh glorious display! The power of faith-So simple, yet sublime-that raises man From a mere earth-worm to the exalted height Of sonship to the Eternal-ONE WITH Gop.

NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

We learn from the Practical Christian, that a Quarterly Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society, was held at Pawtucket, R. I., on Saturday and Sunday, Ocfober 2d and 3d, and that it proved to be of great interest. Henny C. Which was present, it being, we believe, the first public meeting which he has attended in New England stract of proceedings is abridged from the Practical Christian:—

The Meeting was called to order by the President of the Society, Adin Ballou, who also offered a prayer, and tendered freedom to all persons who might be present at any of our meetings, to utter their thoughts, whether they he for the Saturaday Evening Session.

Mr. Pottera, who seemed to be present principally to detect departures from Evangelical Religion, and Infidelity, said, he thought we ought to consider God's rights. If God had a right to take life, he had a right to take lif

who might be present at any of our meetings, to utter their thoughts, whether they be for or against us. After a song by a choir from Hope-

who might be present at any of our meetings, to utter their thoughts, whether they be for or against us. After a song by a choir from Hopedale,
MARTIN CHENEY, of Olneyville, one of the strongest and truest ministers of R. I., said he should like to ask a few questions, and proceeded to do so in his own peculiarly felicitous manner, personating an objector to Non-Resistance.

RAY POTTER wanted to know if this was a meeting of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society? He had heard of free meetings, but had not often found one. If the present one should prove to be of this character, he should endeavor to show before its close, first, that some Non-Resistants are false to their professions—are slauderous, and have a vindictive malice in their hearts. And, secondly, that this Society is not based on Christian Non-Resistance—the Non-Resistance of the Bible, but is of an infidel nature.

Br. Ballou hoped we were willing to hear faithful rebuke and to profit by it. If friend Potter had testimony. He then offered the following Resolution:—

Resolution:

Resolution and discussion in the afternoon, and invited further discussion upon it.

Mr. CHENEY asked—suppose I take life, not for my own sake, nor for the sake of property, but for the good of the world; suppose that our civil and religious liberties are in jeopardy, that the interests of the whole community are at stake—have I not the right to kill one man? not even to cut off one little finger: may I not do a small evil for the sake of a great good? He wanted light on this subject. Why may I not do a small evil for the sake of a great good? He wanted light on this subject. Why may I not do a small evil for the sake of the Government we should not be safe here to night. How is this?

Mr. POTTER came once more to the rescue of the Bible, and yet, as a body, they denied its authenticity, He held it indispensable that they settle the question whether they mean to repudiate or abide by it. He was prepared also to state that leading Non-Resistants had tongues that are as a sword.

defensively destroys or impairs the life of another human being, whether acting alone or in combination, in person or by proxy, under presumptive natural law, mob law, martial law, civil law, ecclesiastical law, or any other human law, violates the

Br. Ballou supposed some of the Constitution Br. Ballou supposed some of the Constitutions of the various States made provisions for the conscientious scruples of men before they entered into office but when in office they were bound to die benevolent principle. Br. Chency has no

of a Mexican War, or of any other war of a similar character, they must be careful not to enter into lar character, they must be careful not to enter into gate of hell'; but even under these circumstances an agreement that 'Congress shall have power to the kills me, and then goes into some meeting and declare war.' This branch of the subject he sus-fells how much he loves souls! What would you declare war.' This branch of the subject he sus-tained and illustrated in his usually clear and in-

RAY POTTER wanted to know if life might not RAY POTTER wanted to know if life might not be taken without guilt? He himself thought life-taking, in itself, had no character, either good or evil—its character depended entirely upon the motive of the individual who should perform the deed. God, he said, once made at the duty of man to take life. And Moses was just as full of the love of God when he did so, as Paul was when he preached the character of and fell into a dispute about a small strip worth the Covariant of the character of civil downward and by the side of each other, and fell into a dispute about a small strip worth the Gospel. (! !)
Br. Ballou asked Mr. Potter if he meant to say

was the question at settled, all is settled. He wished Non-Resistants to keep this in view—
t e sinfulness of life-taking is their primary principle. We may differ in many other things, but here we are united. I plant my heel, said he, on all Governments based on the assumed right of the majority to rule. No one has a right to enter into such a Government. For how does any one know what a majority may command? My idea of Democracy is the right of self-government under God. As to life-taking, I believe that man never can have a right to take the life of his fellow-creatures.

manded life-taking?

Ms. Wright said, Pll answer the question. I

H. C. Wright said that the point concerning MR. WRIGHT said, Fil answer the question. I repeat—man never did and never can have the right to take the life of his fellow-creatures. This is the only ground we can stand upon. Suppose there were no other intelligent being in the universe but my Maker and myself. What duties do I owe to him? I stand here alone with God, and have his Will for my only Law. But he creates another. Now we are two. I have a fellow-being, a companion. Are my duties to God altered? No, not in the least. I sustain the same relation to my Maker as when I stood alone. I have no my Maker as when I stood alone. I have no simply because we are directed by Moses er. Now we are two. I have a fellow-being, a companion. Are my duties to God altered? No, not in the least. I sustain the same relation to my Maker as when I stood alone. I have no authority over my fellow-being and he none over me. The very idea of authority interferes with my duties to God. Now if he should create millions of men the irduties would be the same that mine were when alone. They could have no dominion over each other. I inquire then, first, has man any power over his life—not whether God has—that is not the question with Non-Resistants. I say he never did and never can have. All men stand on one common platform—not as rulers but as brothers. He here read from a book written by a lawyer of Philadelphia, as an illustration of what Non-Resistants have to oppose. The account given, was of a ship which struck upon a rock and was sunk, most of the passengers and crew resorting to the boats for safety, and some of the passengers being finally thrown overboard for the preservation of the rest. But whence was the right to take life in this instance derivep? The were had more right to throw the passengers overtoard than the passengers had to do thesame to the crew. But the point is, that when these selfish and criminal men were put on trial for murder, the plea made for them by a distinguished lawyer was, that self-preservation being the first law of nature, and paramount to all other laws, the prisoners had a right to preserve their lives by the method they adopted. And this is the principle we have to oppose—the assumed right to save ourselves by killing others. But I deny that we have any such right. I am speaking now of human rights, not of God's rights.

Mr. POTTER, who seemed to be present principally to detect departures from Evangelical Religion, and

SATURDAY EVENING SESSION.

be dealt with by the Non-Resistance Society.

H. C. WRIGHT thought the question propounded by Br. Cheney, whether we might not sometimes injure for good, worthy the most serious consideration. I lay down this rule, said he,—that Christianity forbids, both in its letter and in its spirit, my of the various States made provisions for the conscientious scruples of men before they entered into office, but when in office they were bound to discharge the duties of whatever 'office they might hold. The sheriff, for instance, may resign and suffer the consequences of doing so, but there are no provisions made for his conscientious scruples against life-taking. So long as he holds his office, he must either hang the criminals sentenced to death, or hire some other one to do it. He is responsible for its being done.

C. O. Read, thought that by the Constitution of Massachusetts, all—excepting the Quakers—were bound to do military duty—the conscientious scruples of other classes were not provide for.

Mr. Chener wanted to know if any man would pretend that the Government would free him from the consequences of military auty—from taxation and from every kind of support to war? Why! a friend lately told him that a Non-Resistant might consistently be President of the United States.—But he should like to know if the minority may stand aloof from the majority, refusing to aid them in any way in what was unchristian? Is this, Mr. President, the theory of our government?

Br. Ballou thought it quite evident that every President, the theory of our government?

Br. Ballou thought it quite evident that every Party in power had authority to bind the minority to every constitutional act they might do. The minority agreed when they entered into the compact to be bound by the majority. They agreed to hold their property for the support of war. And if men do not want to be drawn into the support of a Mexican War, or of any other war of a single property for the support of war, or of any other war of a single property for the support of the support send me to an eternal hell? He reasons thus-'death will be gain to me; to him it will be the think of him?

Mr. CHENEY supposed that Government was needful for man, but he wished to know how it could be sustained without the life-taking princi-

mentioned, owned land by the side of each other, and fell into a dispute about a small strip worth not over five dollars. The Judge said, it is minethat God commands a thing because it is right, or that it is right because he commands it?

Mr. Potter and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine; the Judge repeated, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine; the Judge repeated, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine; the Judge repeated, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine; the Judge repeated, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine; the Judge repeated, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine; the Judge repeated, it is mine; and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine; the Judge repeated, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it is mine, and the General, it is mine: the Judge repeated, it is mine, and touch it at your peril—the General, it which produced a great excitement, it was decidto that. He believed that God had commanded life-taking.

Br. Ballou said there were two classes of moralists—circumstantialists and naturalists. With some it was a matter of expediency whether they should lie, cheat, steal and kill, or not—with others it was a matter of principle. He belonged, he said, to that class who believe that there are certain eternal, unalterable principles. What is right now was always right. Mr. Potter here asked Br. B. if he believed God ever commanded life-taking? to which he replied that he doubted it. This, Mr. Potter thought infidelity, and went on ranting, not reasoning, on the subject.

which produced a great excitement, it was decided in favor of the Judge; but it cost the parties something like in favor of the Judge; but it cost the parties something like is now-thing like for fite. This, he said, is 'civil Government.

Non-Resistance would settle such difficulties in a moment. Two brothers had an estate left them by their father, in a conditition most favorable to alienate them from each other, and to generate a law-suit. The brothers, however, went on work-ing together in peace and love, and seemed perfectly satisfied. Some of their neighbors, however, thought there was incequality and injustice in the matter of principles. reasoning, on the subject.

A STRANGER to us, asked if it was wrong to set it right. Finally the brothers were prevailed A STRANGER to us, asked Agag in pieces?

Ba. Ballou thought it was, and said he preferterests, and the neighbors accordingly came to terests, and the neighbors accordingly came to the set as the neighbors accordingly came to the neighbors accordingly came to the set as the neighbors accordingly came to the neig Br. Ballou thought it was, and said he preferred supposing that Samuel mistook his duty to supposing that Samuel mistook his duty to supposing that Right ever changes.

Henry C. Wright here came forward, and was welcomed by a song written for the occasion by C. O. Read. He said he would take another opportunity to express his gratitude for this welcome and the general affection with which he had been received, and confine himself now to the Resolution before the Meeting. The question embodied in it, was the question at issue between Non-Resistants and their opponents. This settled, all is settled. He wished Non-Resistants to keep this in view—

He wished Non-Resistants to keep this wished Non-Resistants to keep the receises, and the neighbors accordingly to the gether, expecting a blow-up, and perhaps a long taw-suit. But the older brother said to the young-et-we are brothers, and our father loved us, and the reighbors upon our father loved us, and the reighbors upon our father loved us, and the reighbors upon our father loved us, and the releast pour the set by our father loved us, and the releast pour the feet us of the rest of the weak of the residue to the young-et-we are brothers, and our father loved us, and the releast pour this well.

He wished Non-R

MR. POTTER, who has a holy horror of all isms Mog-Resistant, must be a Calvinist. He must be but genuine, unadulterated Calvinism, here asked Br. Wright if he meant to say that God never complete the Chinese war, which had been

SUNDAY MORNING. Met at 10 o'clock, according to adjournment, and after a song from the Hopedale choir;

Br. Ballou made an able speech of considerable length, which we can here only briefly notice. He said, Non-Resistance teaches an absolute goodness; it does not say—'if you will be good to met I will be good to you, but if you are evil I will be evil, and if you injure me I will injure you.' Non-Resistance would move on the plane on which the Son of God moved. He then gave a description of the character of Christ, and urged upon the audience the truth that the possession of his merciful nce the truth that the possession of his merciful nd forgiving spirit is the essential thing to make

one a Christian. But is this, he inquired, the get eral instruction of the pulpit?—of the pulpit of Pawtucket? Do your religious teachers enforce the duty of always 'overcoming evil with good'? No—the prevailing doctrine is, prepare to take life—to hang, to shoot, to slay and destroy. It is true, it is said we must not hate those that hate us; but then it is also said that we may screw the breath out of their bodies, whenever it seems necessary to our preservation! But our object is to inspire men with a sacred regard for human life, so that war and bloodshed may come to an end. All ju-dicial life-taking prepares many to take life on their individual responsibility. One of the best schools for men to learn murder in, is at the foot schools for men to learn murder in, is at the foot of the Gallows. Suppose you were to carry a child to the Gaillotine every day, would be not be much more likely to become a murderer than another child who should be carefully kept away from all such bloody scenes? No one can doubt it. But he would close by giving them a test by which they might judge whether they were in the way to reform the world or not. Many say they are as much opposed to Intemperance, to Slavery, and to War as any body; yet they have a great many qualifying 'buts.' Gen. Scott and Taylor even are opposed to war; 'but' then war is sometimes necessary. Now let every individual ask himself this question:—'Suppose every one advocated the principles that I advocate and pursued the course that I pursue, would war come to an end, or be perpetuated?' For himself, he believed Non-Resistance absolutely essential to the es-

ed Non-Resistance absolutely essential to the establishment of Peace on earth and good will to

H. C. WRIGHT whished to say something of the safety of Non-Resistance. His creed, he said, was, that to take life is a sin. Here he planted himself. And from this he inferred, lst, that if it is a sin to take life, it was also a sin to threaten to take it; 2, if a sin to t ke life, a sin to hase a Government on th life-taking principle; 4, if a sin to take life, a sin for a man to hold an office in which he will be bound ever to kill; 5, if a sin to take life, a sin to vote for another man to take it. Now this, said he, is a terrible doctrine—it cuts up and down, and all ways. It sweeps away all Armies and Navies, and makes it a sin to enlist or to ask one to enlist a sin to be a President, a Governor, a Sheriff, or Constable. The Friends, he said, went with Non-Resistants up to the point that it is a sin to vote; but there they inconsistently stopped. What business, he asked, have such men, being opposed to all war, to vote for a commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy? He is their agent,—and what they have been by an agent he virtually does himself. one does by an agent he virtually does himself. But many say this is a very dangerous doctrine. Yet it is generally confessed that it is an excellent for all to adopt at once. And suppo istants by destroying all their weapons of destruc-ion, should we not all be safer than now? We should have nothing to hurt one another with And after having thrown away our weapons and ived wi hout them for a little while, the spirit of violen e would die out of our hearts. He always elt safer with one who has no desire and no mean o kill him. When a man has the means with ver, will not adopt this principle at once-this i yer, will not adopt this principle at once—this is grand difficulty. But suppose I do alone? Shall be a dangerous member of Society? I have othing to harm you with. Yet Non-Resistants re a dangerous set of people! You are not so, hough all armed to the teeth! The Non-Resisnough all armed to the teeth: The Non-Resis-ant can do no violence so long as he is true to is principles. The professed Non-Resistant, who cills or injures his fellow beings, has gone over to ou who advocate life-taking. All bloodshed re-ults from your own principles. Who is the pirate, he robber, the murderer? It is the man who, in ompany with you, believes it right to kill? The var-principle says-'kill your enemies;' Non-Re istance—'die yourself.' All the miseries and voes of war gather around the life-taking princiole, and its advocates are responsible for mire, and count him great in porportion as he has seen successful in butchering his fellow-men! If he kills but a few, he receives but a little honor; thousands, you make him a President-provide d, however, he does not do it on his own shilly, in which case you hang him. But it re-puires no courage to fight for self—the cat, the cock, and every old hen will do this. Every war-for is a coward. But it requires great courage to suffer for the right. While in Eugland, he heard of a Sikh, who, in hunting about on a field of bat-de, after the bloody conflict was over, hoping to find some one of his unfortunate countrymen t whom he could render assistance, was implore by a wounded English soldier to have compassio on him, and who, moved with sympathy, took in upon his back, and, good Samaritan-like, car ried him miles to a hospital, where he was made comfortable. And who was the most of a Chris-tian, the Sikh, or the British Christians who wen there to kill him and his countrymen? As for me said Br. Wright, I would infinitely rather be tha poor Sikh than any of your Drs. of Divinity who advocate and apologize for war. That Mohatume dan's chance for heaven is far greater than their But let us, said be, in conclusion, so live that the world will bear testimony of us, that we are good men. In order to do this, we must put away from us the spirit and practice of war.

Adjourned to meet again in the afternoon at 2

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment; and after a song H. C. Wasent resumed his remarks on the life taking principle. This, he said, was a practicable question, and of vital importance, and he was desirous of bringing plainly before their minds the

Now what is wrong in one man is wrong in 20. 000,000 men. The doctrine of 'organic sins,' as put forth by Dr. Beecher and others, is an abomi passion one man who kills another in the heat of passion of so guilty as many who go to the work of the discoulty and deliberately. Suppose I have the power of 20,000,000 men in my own right arm, and I want to extend slavery over Mexico. I just go to work and attack town after town, slaughering men, women and children, and burning and destroying every thing in my way, and after engaging in a battle at the gates of Mexico, enter the city and proclaim myself victorious. What should be called? I should be called a murderer and a pirate, and hung up by the neck till dead. And all because I slid it alone. But if the power supposed to reside in my arm be distri-buted among 20,000,000 men, and they, thro' the agency of a Governmental army, do precisely the same things that I did, then there are bonfires and illuminations in bonor of them. But where is the difference? No one can point it out. And how much difference is there between the pirate and the privateer. Will a little piece of paper given me by Polk make that right which would be a heaven-daring sin without such a paper? To sup pose so is nonsense. On whom, then, rests th responsibility of war?—the war with Mexico On every man who maintains the life-taking principle. Innocent men and women are sometimes thoug, and the friends of capital punishment are o their murderous principles.

One very strong point against war is, that it as-sumes the right to kill the innocent, for it is im-possible to have a war without this terrible result

Br. Ballou remarked that if Non-Resistants were such slanderers, heretics and infidels as Mr. Potter affirmed, they would agree to stand out of the way, if Calvinists would pledge themselves to take up the cause and carry it forward. But he must have something more than words, to convince him that Calvinism, having hitherto had such a favorable opportunity and waited so long for God to do the work, would now labor for the destruction of war and violence, and the establishment of Peace and Love. He wished, however, that it would. If the Calvinists of Pawtucket would do so, he would agree not to come into Pawtucket again. But he could not entertain any such hope.

Sunday Morning.

with soldiers.

Mr. WRIGHT made more interesting remarks on the general subject, and illustrated it by several facts and anecdotes which we are reluctantly compelled to omit. After having finished his able and interesting speech, the meeting adjourned to meet again in the evening, to hear from him an account of him to European Tour.

SUNDAY EVENING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment at 7 o'clock, RAY POTTER came forward and demanded that the meeting be one for discussion, rather than for a lecture from Br. Wright. We were not present to hear his remarks, but learn that they were strongly tinctured with the combative peculiarities which he manifested through all the meetings. But the President decided that he was not in order, and Br. Wright proceeded to give a sketch of his Tour, which was exceedingly interesting cured the fixed attention of the whole for two hours. We regret that our limits do not admit of our giving even a brief report of it. Perhaps we may do so in the next No. of the Chris-

HANGING BY WHOLESALE. The accounts from Mexico contain in-formation of some fifty deserters from the American army, who were taken during the battles which resulted in the country American army, who were taken during the battles which resulted in the capture of the capital. Of these, about thirty were hanged on one gallows, and at the same time. We do not recollect any instance in which the Divine Institution of Hanging was magnified by so splendid a sacrifice. The anxieties of by so splendid a sacrifice. The anxieties of Dr. Cheever and of Professor Goodwin must be greatly mollified by it. It seems as if the spread of Infidelity in this direction, with a decisive check. At must have met with a decisive check. At any rate, it seems as if Mexico, according to the pious aspirations of many holy men, is now about to be opened to the admission of the Gospel in the right way. Popers more the Gospel in the right way. Popery must needs give way before a missionary move-ment, heralded by this Scriptural Demonstra-

There is a story, familiar enough, we dare say, to our readers, of a certain man who was cast away upon an unknown shore, and wandered away into the interior, greatly anxious to know by what sort of a people i was inhabited. At last, he came in sight of a man hanging in chains upon a gibbet. Upon which he returned devout thanks to God, for this proof that he was in a civil-ized country! So the Americans must have dissipated any apprehension the Mexicans had, or pretended to have, as to the barba-rous chareter of their invaders, by this decisive evidence of their civilization. If one man dangling in the breeze could re-assure a single traveller as to the condition of the people that had hung him up; surely, thirty, suspended at once between Heaven and suspended at once between Heaven and Earth, ought to be enough to satisfy the most unbelieving nation in Christendom or Heathendom. A great and effectual door is thus opened for the spread of American Pro-

tantism. This news has excited a good deal of horror, in this part of the country, and censure has not been spared to General Scott, and the officers that tried and condemned these unofficers that tried and condemned these unhappy men. Now, we do not take this view of the matter, at all. The number executed has nothing at all to do with the principle involved in the question of Capital Punishments. If hanging is good for one man, it is good for thirty. If the public good calls for the execution of one offender, there is no reason why it may not call for the execution of a thousand, or ten thousand, or a million. f a thousand, or ten thousand, or a million. Nor do we think any fault is to be found with the Court Martial that condemned these deserters to death, or with the Commander-in-Chief, who ordered the sentence to be carried into effect, to which Judges and Juries, and Prosecuring Officers, and Governors, who take part in the process by which men are condemned and put to death in a civil way, are not equally obnoxious. Both classes of officials acted in accordance with the laws which they considered themselves bound to

falls under the cognizance of the other, is nothing to the purpose. It is the business of Courts and Juries and Executive Officers to administer the Death Penalty, if it he the sovereign and divine panacea it is represented to be, to a multitude as well as to an individual. The question to be decided is, whether MEN BY ASSOCIATING THEMSELVES IN CIVIL SOCIETY, ACQUIRE A RIGHT TO PUT ONE ANOTHER TO DEATH, WHEN THEY THINK THEIR OWN ADVANTAGE DEMANDS IT! If they do, they have as good a right to exercise it upon an army or a nation as upon a single man. If they do not, then there can be no fair difference made out between this military

We can hardly be suspected of not feeling a proper horror at this remarkable execution; is a horror not differing in nature, not much in degree, from that we feel at any other of which we hear. We hope that the circumstance of the extraordinary number of the sufferers, will excite general attention and reflection, on the subject of the Death Penal-ty. Had there been but one or two deserters hanged, it would hardly have excited notice. But if one or two deserved to die, and it was right to put them to death, why not an number in the same category of guilt? W trust that the attention aroused in the general mind by this, or any other, instance of public execution, will not flag until it has sifted the question of the right of Society to take

UNITED STATES SHIPPING. The intrinsic value of the shipping (not including steamships, steamboats nor schooners) belonging to the United States, is put down at 120,000,000 dollars, as a moderate estimate. The number of persons immediately interested is said to be, at a fair calculation,

TELEGRAPH PROFITS. The receipts on the Boston line for the three months ending Septembe 1st, have exceeded the expenditures an amount equal to 12 per cent. per annum upon the capital. Dr. Owen and his geologist party are now at Prairie du Chien, making out their report of the summer explorations. The work assigned them will require another year's labor.

Two youngsters, of fifteen, belonging to Covington, Kentucky, went out to fight a duel, the other day, but were taken ack to their parents, who, no doubt, satisfied the honor of the young belligerents. THE LYNDE DIVORCE CASE. This tedious case, says the New-York Commercial of Saturday, was given to the jury last night, who, after an absence of only five minutes, came into Court with a verdict for the defendant (Mrs. Lynde.) The announcement was received with hearty applause by those present.

When you see a female rise early get breakfast, and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down to sew or knit, depend upon it she will make a good wife.

tian. After his address the meeting adjourned.
WM. H. FISH, Sec. pro tem.

From the Prisoner's Friend.

support, and we can see no just distinction to be made between them.

The circumstance that a larger number of execution of General Scott's, and any civil execution ordered by any Governor or King.

the life of its members in any case, to the bottom, and rejected it as a cruel vestige of expiring barbarism.—q.

More FAT. It is proposed, by a con that subject, to give an annual salary of 1000 dol-lars to each of the Board of Aldermen of Boston.

The Texan Civilian estimates the present population of Texas at 123,000.

Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is

DLUME XVII .-- NO. XLV NOR HAMPTON WATER-CURE

THE understand, gratefully appreciating the e it generously, warded by a discerning public his success as a Hy opathic Practitioner, would Li t generous? "gratefully appreciating the credition was discerning public to spectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that his establishment is ple-randy situated near flexible, on the west bank at the Licking Water, or Mill River, about two and a "alf miles from the centre of the town. It is 36 by a feet, three stories high, with a piazza on the Southwide. There are asseparate parlors, bathing and dresing rooms, for ing rooms, each of which is well ventilated, and conveniently furnished for the accommodation weniently furnished for the accommodation of the stablishment are, the plunge, douche devents veniently furnished for the accommodation of two persons. Among the variety of baths in the stab lishment are, the plunge, douche, drenchee, as spray baths. The ladies' plunge is 6 by 10 fee 31-2 deep,—the gentlemens', 8 by 12, and 31-2 deer. There are also two cold douches, one of which situated a mile, and the other half a mile from the catablishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter, 18. The scenery in this vicinity is petited and the second promattic. There are a variety of pleas walks passing near and to springs of pure was esque and romantic. There are a variety of pica walks passing near and to springs of pure wi The walks are sufficiently retired to allow w The walks are sufficiently retired to allow cure patients to appear as they should, plainly ed, enjoying their rambles, without being e to public gaze or observation. Since daily ience, for the last three years, has strengthe in its varied forms; also the necessity of in its varied forms; also the necessity of applying the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to prome evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended in application of the treatment, he hesitates not one that the electric symptom of the skin indicates to talling or power, and that an invalid whose skin is not attended with this symptom, cannot be safely successfully treated with water. Among the complaints which are here. successfully treated with water. Among the con-plaints which are here successfully treated, are pulmory affection, liver complaints, jaundies or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dus-pepsia, general debitity, nervous and spinal sfec-tions, inflammatory or chronic rheumatism, neural gia, sciatica, lame limbs, paralysis, levers, salt rheus, scrofillans and ervsinelas humors.

gia, sciatica, lame limbs, paralysis, fevers, salt rhem, scrofulous and erysipelas humors.

Atl patients who visit this establishment for a course of treatment, should furnish themselves with three comfortables, three wollen blankets, the

with three comfortables, three wollen blankets, on linen and three cotton sheets, two pillow cases, sigcrash towels, some well worn linen to cut for amentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe.

Terms for treatment and board are \$5,50 per
week, for those who occupy rooms on the third floor—on the first and second floors, \$6,90 per week,
payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who
from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on
the third floor, will pay \$8,90 per week—on the
first and second floors, \$8,50 per week. Invalida
who are so feeble as to need extra attention and fire
in their rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will
procure their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra
price. NORTHARPTON, Aug. 1847. D. RUGGLES.

N. B .- The afflicted, desirous of being examined

adaptedness of the water-cure in their particula case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays. * This instrument may be obtained at the establish-

n regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining the

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 365
Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Tresbusiness than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

city or any other.
ALSO - Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus U. teri; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspensory Bags Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deform ed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last tea

years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, fet-Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Lecch; Trusses of galvanized set, all that will not rust, having wooden and copper sets, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Botheris Trusses: Also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompson's Batchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, say Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to con low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, of Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE De FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Tusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have then puns to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Fisser to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Poster is well aquaint
ed with the manufacture of these instruments adi a
genious in accommodating them to the garety of case
which occur. I teel myself called upon to recomme him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to their important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

From Dr Robbins, Roxbury. P. Foster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M. D. From Dr. Green, Boston

I have sent many persons to be fitted with Trusset and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their appli-The benefit of such instruments is often lest, in

consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, arm in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D. Boston, April 27, 1847.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of himself, and the control of work will tavorably compare with that of other and J. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Jour

ISAAC CALDWELL'S

Genteel Boarding House, Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bd.
knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that is
has fitted up and constitution to be seeming.

1. has fitted up and opened his house to accommendate with Board and Lodging those who may far him with their patronage. He respectfully solicit share. No pains will be spared to render it in every any apleasant and agreeable house. Terms more April 16

WILLIAM B. LOGAN,
DEALER IN FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, 80, PURCHASE STREET, NEW BEDFORD.

W. B. L. keeps constantly on hand a good asset ment, and will sell cheap for cash. Strictatication paid to custom-made work, by Messrs. Parket & Davis.

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